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The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

From the BATH CHRONICLE *of April* 28.

Col. BARRE's SPEECH on Lord North's motion for leave to bring in a bill, empowering a Governor in North-America to ſend any Officer, who ſhall commit murder in the province, to another Colony, or to England, to be tried.

MR. SPEAKER,

I RISE with great unwillingneſs to oppoſe this meaſure in its very infancy, before its features are well formed, or to claim that attention, which this Houſe ſeems to beſtow with ſo much reluctance on any arguments in behalf of America. But I muſt call you to witneſs, that I have been hitherto ſilent or acquieſcing, to an unexpected degree of moderation. While your proceedings, ſevere as they were, had the leaſt colour of foundation in juſtice, I deſiſted from oppoſing them; nay more—though your bill for ſtopping up the port of Boſton contained in it many things moſt cruel, unwarrantable and unjuſt, yet, as they were couched under thoſe general principles of juſtice, retribution for injury, and compenſation for loſs ſuſtained, I not only deſiſted from oppoſing, but aſſented to its paſſing. The bill was a bad way of doing what was right, but ſtill it was doing what was right. I would not therefore, by oppoſing it, ſeem to countenance thoſe violences, which had been committed abroad, and of which no man diſapproves more than I do.

Upon the preſent queſtion I am totally unprepared. The motion itſelf bears no ſort of reſemblance to what was formerly announced. The noble Lord, and his friends, have had every advantage of preparation. They have reconnoitred the field, and choſen their ground. To attack them, in theſe circumſtances, may perhaps ſavour more of the gallantry of a ſoldier, than of the wiſdom of the Senator.

But, Sir, the propoſition is ſo glaring—ſo unprecedented in any former proceedings of Parliament—ſo unwarranted by any delay, denial or perverſion of juſtice in America—ſo big with miſery and oppreſſion to that country, and with danger to this—that the firſt bluſh of it is ſufficient to alarm and rouze me to oppoſition.

It is propoſed to ſtigmatize a whole people as perſecutors of innocence, and men incapable of doing juſtice; yet you have not a ſingle fact on which to ground that imputation. I expected the noble Lord would have ſupported this motion, by producing inſtances of the Officers of Government in America having been proſecuted with unremitting vengeance, and brought to cruel and diſhonourable deaths, by the violence and injuſtice of American juries. But he has not produced one ſuch inſtance; and I will tell you more, Sir,—he cannot produce one. The inſtances which have happened are directly in the teeth of his propoſition. Capt. Preſton and the ſoldiers, who ſhed the blood of the people, were fairly tried, and fully acquitted. It was an American Jury, a New-England Jury, a Boſton Jury, which tried and acquitted them. Captain Preſton has, under his hand, publicly declared, that the inhabitants of the very town, in which their fellow-citizens had been ſacrificed, were his advocates and defenders. Is this the return you make them? Is this the encouragement you give them to perſevere in ſo laudable a ſpirit of juſtice and moderation? When a Commiſſioner of the Cuſtoms, aided by a number of ruffians, aſſaulted the celebrated Mr. Otis in the midſt of the town of Boſton, and with the moſt barbarous violence almoſt murdered him, did the mob, which is ſaid to rule that town, take vengeance on the perpetrators of this inhuman outrage againſt a perſon, who is ſuppoſed to be their Demagogue? No, Sir, the law tried them; the law gave heavy damages againſt them; which the irreparably injured Mr. Otis moſt generouſly forgave, upon an acknowledgment of the offence. Can you expect any more ſuch inſtances of magnanimity, under the principle of the bill now propoſed?

But the noble Lord ſays, "We muſt now ſhew the Americans, that we will no longer ſit quiet under their inſults." Sir, I am ſorry to ſay that this is declamation, unbecoming the character and place of him who utters it. In what moment have you been quiet? Has not your government for many years paſt been a ſeries of irritating and offenſive meaſures, without policy, principle or moderation? Have not your troops and your ſhips made a vain and inſulting parade in their ſtreets and in their harbours? It has ſeemed to be your ſtudy to irritate and inflame them. You have ſtimulated diſcontent into diſaffection, and you are now goading that diſaffection into rebellion. Can you expect to be well informed, when you liſten only to partizans? Can you expect to do juſtice, when you will not hear the accuſed?

Let us conſider, Sir, the precedents which are offered to warrant this proceeding—The ſuſpenſion of the Habeas Corpus Act in 1745—the making ſmugglers triable in Middleſex, and the Scotch rebels in England. Sir, the firſt was done upon the moſt preſſing neceſſity *flagrante bello*, with a dangerous rebellion in the very heart of the kingdom. The ſecond you well know, was waranted by the moſt evident facts: Armed bodies of ſmugglers marched publicly without preſentment or moleſtation from the people of the county of Suſſex, who, even to their Magiſtrates, were notoriouſly connected with them. They murdered the Officers of Revenue, engaged your troops, and openly violated the laws. Experience convinced you, that the juries of that, and of the counties ſimilarly circumſtanced, would never find ſuch criminals guilty, and upon the conviction of this neceſſity you paſſed the Act. The ſame neceſſity juſtified the trying of Scotch rebels in England. Rebellion had reared its dangerous ſtandard in Scotland, and the principles of it had ſo univerſally tainted that people, that it was manifeſtly in vain to expect juſtice from them againſt their countrymen.—But in America not a ſingle act of rebellion has been committed. Let the Crown Law Officers, who ſit by the noble Lord, declare, if they can, that there is upon your table a ſingle evidence of treaſon or rebellion in America. They know, Sir, there is not one, and yet we are proceeding as if there were a thouſand.

Having thus proved, Sir, that the propoſed bill is without precedent to ſupport, and without facts to warrant it, let us now view the conſequences it is likely to produce. A ſoldier feels himſelf ſo much above the reſt of mankind, that the ſtrict hand of the civil power is neceſſary to controul the haughtineſs of diſpoſition which ſuch ſuperiority inſpires. You know, Sir, what conſtant care is taken in this country to remind the military, that they are under the reſtraint of the civil power. In America their ſuperiority is felt ſtill greater. Remove the check of the law, as this bill intends, and what inſolence and outrage may you not expect? Every paſſion, that is pernicious to ſociety, will be let looſe upon a people, unaccuſtomed to licentiouſneſs and intemperance. On the one hand will be a people, who have been long complaining of oppreſſion, and ſee in the ſoldiery thoſe who are to enforce it upon them; on the other an army, ſtudiouſly prepoſſeſſed with the idea of that people being rebellious, unawed by the apprehenſion of civil controul, and actuated by that ſpirit, which prevails ever among the beſt of troops. In this ſituation, the prudent officer will find it impoſſible to reſtrain his ſoldiers, or prevent that provocation, which will rouze the tameſt people to reſiſtance. The inevitable conſequence will be, that you will produce the rebellion you pretend to obviate.

I have been bred a ſoldier, have ſerved long. I reſpect the profeſſion, and live in the ſtricteſt habits of friendſhip with a great many officers; but there is not a country gentleman of you all, who looks upon the army with a more jealous eye, or would more ſtrenuouſly reſiſt the ſetting them above the controul of the civil power. No man is to be truſted in ſuch a ſituation. It is not the fault of the ſoldier, but the vice of human nature, which, unbridled by law, becomes inſolent and licentious, wantonly violates the peace of ſociety, and tramples upon the rights of human kind.

With reſpect to thoſe gentlemen who are deſtined to this ſervice, they are much to be pitied. It is a ſervice, which an officer of feeling and of worth muſt enter upon with infinite reluctance; a ſervice, in which his only merit muſt be, *to bear much, and do little*. With the melancholy proſpect before him of commencing a civil war, and embruing his hands in the blood of his fellow-ſubjects, his feelings, his honour, his life are hazarded, without a poſſibility of any equivalent or compenſation. You may perhaps think a law, founded upon this motion, will be his protection. I am miſtaken if it will. Who is to execute it? He muſt be a bold man indeed who makes the attempt. If the people are ſo exaſperated, that it is unſafe to bring the man who has injured them to trial, let the Governor who withdraws him from juſtice look to himſelf. The people will not endure it; they would no longer deſerve the reputation of being deſcended from the loins of Engliſhmen, if they did endure it.

When I ſtand up as an advocate for America, I feel myſelf the firmeſt friend of this country. We ſtand upon the commerce of America. Alienate your Colonies, and you will ſubvert the foundation of your riches and your ſtrength. Let the banners of rebellion be once ſpread in America, and you are an undone people. You are urging this deſperate, this deſtructive iſſue. You are urging it with ſuch violence, and by meaſures tending ſo manifeſtly to that fatal point, that, but that a ſtate of madneſs only could inſpire ſuch an intention, it would appear to be your deliberate purpoſe. In aſſenting to your late bill, I reſiſted the violence of America, at the hazard of my popularity there. I now reſiſt your phrenzy, at the ſame riſque here. You have changed your ground. You are becoming the aggreſſors, and offering the laſt of human outrages to the people of America, by ſubjecting them, in effect, to military execution. I know the vaſt ſuperiority of your diſciplined troops over the provincials; but beware how you ſupply the want of diſcipline by deſperation. Inſtead of ſending them the olive branch, you have ſent the naked ſword. By the olive branch, I mean a repeal of all the late laws, fruitleſs to you, and oppreſſive to them.

Aſk their aid in a conſtitutional manner, and they will give it to the utmoſt of their ability. They never yet refuſed it, when properly required. Your journals bear the recorded acknowledgments of the zeal, with which they have contributed to the general neceſſities of the ſtate. What madneſs is it that prompts you to attempt obtaining that by force, which you may more certainly procure by requiſition? They may be flattered into any thing, but they are too much like yourſelves to be driven. Have ſome indulgence for your own likeneſs; reſpect their ſturdy Engliſh virtue; retract your odious exertions of authority; and remember—that the firſt ſtep towards making them contribute to your wants is, to reconcile them to your government.

ANNAPOLIS, June 27.

At a Meeting of the Committees appointed by the ſeveral counties of the province of Maryland, at the city of Annapolis, the 22d day of June, 1774, and continued by adjournment from day to day, till the 25th day of the ſame month;

PRESENT NINETY-TWO MEMBERS.

MATTHEW TILGHMAN, Eſq; in the Chair.

IT being moved from the chair to aſcertain the manner of dividing upon queſtions, it was agreed, that on any diviſion each county have one vote, and that all queſtions be determined by a majority of counties.

The letter and vote of the town of Boſton, ſeveral letters and papers from Philadelphia and Virginia, the act of Parliament for blocking up the port and harbour of Boſton, the bill depending in Parliament ſubverſive of the charter of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and that enabling the Governor to ſend ſuppoſed offenders from thence to *another* Colony, or *England*, for trial, were read, and after mature deliberation thereon,

1. RESOLVED, That the ſaid act of Parliament and bills, if paſſed into acts, are cruel and oppreſſive invaſions of the natural rights of the people of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay as men, and of their conſtitutional rights as Engliſh ſubjects; and that the ſaid act, if not repealed, and the ſaid bills, if paſſed into acts, will lay a foundation for the utter deſtruction of *Britiſh* America, and therefore that the town of Boſton, and province of Maſſachuſetts, are now ſuffering in the common cauſe of America.

2. RESOLVED, That it is the duty of every Colony in America to unite in the moſt ſpeedy and effectual means to obtain a repeal of the ſaid act, and alſo of the ſaid bills, if paſſed into acts.

3. RESOLVED. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that if the Colonies come into a joint reſolution to ſtop all importations from, and exportations to, Great-Britain, until the ſaid acts or bills, if paſſed into acts, be repealed, the ſame will be the moſt ſpeedy and effectual means to obtain a repeal of the ſaid act or acts, and preſerve North-America and her liberties.

4. RESOLVED, Notwithſtanding the people of this province will have many inconveniences and difficulties to encounter, by breaking off their commercial intercourſe with the mother country, and are deeply affected at the diſtreſs, which will be thereby neceſſarily brought on many of their fellow-ſubjects in Great-Britain, yet their affection and regard to an injured and oppreſſed ſiſter colony, their duty to themſelves, their poſterity, and their country, demand the ſacrifice—and therefore that this province will join in an aſſociation with the other principal and neighbouring Colonies, to ſtop all exportations to, and importations from, Great-Britain, until the ſaid act, and bills (if paſſed into acts) be repealed; the non-importation and non-exportation to take place on ſuch future day, as may be agreed on by a general congreſs of deputies from the Colonies—the non-export of tobacco to depend and take place only on a ſimilar agreement by Virginia and North-Carolina, and to commence at ſuch time as may be agreed on, by the deputies for this province and the ſaid Colonies of Virginia and North-Carolina.

5. RESOLVED, That the deputies from this province are authorized to agree to any reſtrictions upon exports to the Weſt-Indies, which may be deemed neceſſary by a majority of the Colonies at the general congreſs.

6. RESOLVED, That the deputies from this province are authorized, in caſe the majority of the Colonies ſhould think the importation of particular articles from Great-Britain to be *indiſpenſably* neceſſary for their reſpective Colonies, to admit and provide for this province ſuch articles, as our circumſtances ſhall neceſſarily require.

7. RESOLVED, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the merchants and others, venders of goods and merchandizes within this province, ought not to take advantage of the above reſolve for non-importation, but that they ought to ſell their goods and merchandizes that they now have, or may hereafter import, at the ſame rates they have been accuſtomed to do within one year laſt paſt; and that if any perſon ſhall ſell any goods which he now has, or hereafter may have, or may import, on any other terms than above expreſſed, no inhabitant of this province ought, at any time thereafter, to deal with any ſuch perſon, his agent, manager, factor or ſtorekeeper, for any commodity whatever.

8. RESOLVED *unanimouſly*, That a ſubſcription be opened in the ſeveral counties of this province, for an immediate collection for the relief of the diſtreſſed inhabitants of Boſton, now cruelly deprived of the means of procuring ſubſiſtance for themſelves and families, by the operation of the ſaid act for blocking up their harbour, and that the ſame be collected by the Committees of the reſpective counties, and ſhipped by them in ſuch proviſions as may be thought moſt uſeful,

9. UNANIMOUSLY *reſolved*, That this Committee embrace this public opportunity, to teſtify their gratitude and moſt cordial thanks to the patrons and friends of liberty in Great-Britain, for their patriotic efforts to prevent the preſent calamity of America.

10. RESOLVED, That Matthew Tilghman, Thomas Johnſon, jun. Robert Goldſborough, William Paca, and Samuel Chaſe, Eſquires, or any two or more of them, be deputies for this province, to attend a general congreſs of deputies from the Colonies, at ſuch time and place as may be agreed on, to effect one general plan of conduct, operating on the commercial connection of the Colonies with the mother country, for the relief of Boſton and preſervation of American liberty; and that the deputies for this province immediately correſpond with Virginia and Pennſylvania, and through them with the other Colonies, to obtain a meeting of the general congreſs, and to communicate, as the opinion of this Committee, that the twentieth day of September next will be the moſt convenient time, and the city of Philadelphia the moſt convenient place, for a meeting, which time and place, to prevent delay, they are directed to propoſe.

11. RESOLVED *unanimouſly*, That this province will break off all trade and dealings with that Colony, province or town, which ſhall decline or refuſe to come into the general plan which may be adopted by the Colonies.

12. RESOLVED, That the deputies for this province, upon their return, call together the Committees of the ſeveral Counties, and lay before them the meaſures adopted by the general congreſs.

ORDERED, That copies of theſe reſolutions be tranſmitted to the Committees of Correſpondence for the ſeveral Colonies, and be alſo publiſhed in the Maryland Gazette. *By order*,

JOHN DUCKETT, Clk. Com.

[*For new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the Fourth Page.*]

By the Ship LADY GAGE, *Captain* MESNARD, *arrived at New-York from London, we have the following ADVICES, viz.*

PETERSBURGH, April 5.

YESTERDAY we received the agreeable news, that the troops under Gen. Bibikow had attacked the principal corps of the Rebels, commanded by Pugatcheff in perſon, at Soroczinſka, about 150 werſts from Orenbourg, and entirely routed them: Amongſt the priſoners taken was the perſon in whom Pugatcheff places his chief confidence.

April 8. *The laſt advices from Orenbourg give hopes, that the public tranquility will ſoon be re-eſtabliſhed there. There has been a ſharp engagement of Gen. Bibikow's troops, commanded by Major Jelgin, and a body of rebels. It is aſſured that the latter were entirely routed, and loſt on that occaſion forty pieces of cannon.*

From the Danube, April 13. *The laſt letters from the Ottoman army adviſe, that Haſſan Baſhaw, who, as well the Baſhaw of Widdin, has laid waſte a part of Wallachia, has returned beyond Nicopolis, and is actually encamped within a ſmall diſtance of Bazardzic, in order to cover theſe two places. This retreat is attributed to the deſert ſtate of Wallachia, but ſome people think that it was occaſioned by the motions of the Ruſſians, as their troops have left their quarters, and have advanced towards Jalonicza and other plac s in Wallachia. The advanced poſt of the Ruſſians at Brahilow, Galatz, and other towns along the Danube, have been reinforced. The Ruſſian cavalry which, for want of ſubſiſtance was obliged to take up winter quarters at Ezundo, and along the Nieſter, is already arrived at the head quarters, where all the neceſſary preparations are making to open the campaign. This army has not yet been able to act, on account of the heavy rains which have rendered the roads almoſt impaſſable.*

The Ruſſian army is actually very formidable. The Turks expect that the Ruſſians will again paſs the Danube, and do their utmoſt to make themſelves maſters of Varna and Siliſtria. Acting according to this plan, Huſſein Aga has taken poſt along the Danube, with the body under his command, which has been reinforced by 15,000 men from the Grand Viſir's army, ſo that he may be ſupported by Haſſan Baſhaw; and theſe two Generals are to watch the motions of the Ruſſians, who, if they attempt to paſs that river, to attack the abovementioned places, bloody engagements may be expected, as the Ottomans ſeem determined to defend both ſides of the river with the utmoſt obſtinacy.

LONDON.

May 3. The order of the day for the third reading of the Bill for regulating the Civil Government of the Province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and for receiving the Bill for the more impartial adminiſtration of juſtice in the ſaid Province was read, upon which a very ſtrong debate enſued; the principal ſpeakers in which were Sir George Savile, Mr. Dunning, Sir William Meredith, Mr. T. Townſhend, Col. Barre, Lord Carmarthen, Lord Beauchamp, Lord Germaine, Lord North, C. Fox, Mr. Jenkinſon, Sir Gilbert Elliot, Gen. Conway, &c.

May 4. We are informed that the ſubſcription for the tickets in the enſuing lottery, are to be given to the American Merchants, in order to make them recompence for the damage they will ſuſtain by the three Boſton Bills.

May 5. An Order is iſſued for the muſter and return of all the forces in the garriſons of England, Scotland and Wales.

The French and Spaniſh fleets now in the Mediterranean are known to amount to 16 capital ſhips of the line, beſides frigates, and other ſmall veſſels, and even their merchant ſhips are provided for fighting as in time of war. The Engliſh ſquadron conſiſts of only three 64 gun ſhips, one 74, and two frigates.

As Sir J----y A-----t has, it is ſaid, declared to a great Cabinet Counſellor, that he would engage to march from one end of the continent of North-America to the other, at the head of 5000 men. Me, he, or ſome friend for him, is deſired to inform the public, whether he meant as a *friend* or an *enemy*.

Never in all the annals of this country does it appear, that the French were permitted to arm themſelves, as in the preſent caſe, at all points, without being ſo much as queſtioned about their intentions.

Some malicious perſons do not ſcruple to aſſert that the M------y, inſtead of being concerned, are highly delighted at the American buſtles, as conceiving they may be rendered a covering for other more capital articles of mal-adminiſtration.

The tax upon Tea, intended to be imported into America, will not, we hear, pay the expence of collecting it, though it ſhould be permitted in the full extent contended for.

The bill for making more effectual proviſion for the government of the province of Quebec in North-America, is to be read a ſecond time in the Upper Houſe on Monday next.

The mortifying contempt with which the Premier received all the offers of the Rockingham and Shelburne gangs is never to be forgotten; hence, ſays our correſpondent, the malignity of Polypheme, the hungry turbulence of Edmund, the pert nothingneſs of B----g, the Oliverian bronze of S-----ge, the ſomniferous ditties of D------ll, and the cadaverous blaſts of an old Dog-Roſe.

We hear that Lord Chatham will be in his place at the Houſe of Peers to-morrow, when the American bill is to be taken into conſideration; but few doubt its paſſing, as in the other Houſe.

As the Emperor of Germany is this month expected to pay a viſit to Paris, it is ſuppoſed it is not a mere viſit of form. After he was raiſed to the above dignity, he paid a viſit to the King of Pruſſia, and had ſome private conferences with that Monarch, from which a laſting friendſhip ſeemed to be cemented, and by the late acquiſitions in Poland he appears to have profited from it. What the iſſue of his preſent intended viſit to France may be, time will diſcover; but as dominions are ſo eaſily dealt out of late, ſome ſtates are not quite eaſy on the ſubject.

What is the intention of taxing America, only to partially bring into the Treaſury a certain ſum for the uſe of the K—g and the Miniſter—while at the ſame time the nation loſes three millions annually?

May 6. A motion was made for leave to bring in a bill relative to ſubſcription to the 39 articles. Rejected without a diviſion.

It is imagined that the debate on the bill for regulating the future Government of the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, which was intended for this day in the Upper Aſſembly, will go off till the beginning of the next week.

A report is very current in the city, that the Spaniſh ſettlements of Coquimbo and Chactané, in the South Seas, have fallen into the hands of the Chileſe Indians, who have maſſacred all the Europeans.

The Agents for the Colonies of New-York, Philadelphia, Rhode-Iſland and New-Hampſhire, have received orders to attend the Earl of Dartmouth on Monday next, at the Plantation Office, Whitehall, on private affairs.

May 7. It is whiſpered that the Duke of Grafton is again coming into adminiſtration; and that a reſignation will very ſhortly take place, in order to make way for him. It is alſo ſaid, that Lord Camden will be again at the head of the law before the general election. If theſe facts ſhould happen, it is evident they are intended only to ſerve ſome private purpoſes, and therefore are not likely to be of a very long date.

At four o'clock the order of the day for the third reading of the bill for the impartial adminiſtration of juſtice in Maſſachuſetts-Bay in New-England, being called for, the bill was read a third time, and ſeveral amendments made, and a clauſe added; and a motion being made, that the bill do paſs, a ſhort and warm debate enſued; and the queſtion being put, the Houſe divided. Ayes, 127, and Noes, 24.

BOSTON, June 27.

The Committee of Correſpondence for this town have juſt received the following notification *from their patriotic and truly diſintereſted friends and brethren of* Marblehead, *who are thereby intitled to the unfeigned thanks of every one who regards the intereſt of his country, and wiſhes to promote that harmony and friendly intercourſe ſo important at this critical juncture.*

NOTIFICATION.

THE merchants, traders and other inhabitants of Boſton, and the towns thereto adjacent, whoſe intereſt is affected by the deteſted Port Bill, are hereby notified, that proviſion is made by ſundry merchants and traders of this town for ſaving them the expence of ſtorage, wharfage and Commiſſions, in caſe of their landing or vending goods here, during the continuance of the oppreſſive act mentioned; and they are deſired to be at no expence on theſe accounts, but to apply to the Committee of Correſpondence of this place, who will eſteem ſuch application friendly, and according to deſire of many of the trade here, will ſhew them ſuitable accommodations for the purpoſes mentioned.

NEW-YORK, July 4.

Extract of a Letter from Boſton, dated the 19th ult.

" On our return from Salem, our rejoicing was full on the intereſting advice we received from all quarters—Thoſe worthy Members of ſociety, the Tradeſmen, we depend on, under God, to form the reſolutions of the other ranks of Citizens in Philadelphia and New-York. They certainly carry all before them here! The Yeomanry in our Country Towns are another effectual ſupport—A covenant is handing about among them, and ſigned by thouſands, not to purchaſe any Britiſh manufactures imported after the 31ſt of Auguſt next. This will inſure a Non-importation in this Province, whether the Merchants are pleaſed to come into it or not: However there ſeems to be no diſpoſition at all in the body of the trade here, to counteract the minds of their countrymen.

" The laſt has been an important week with us. The Tools of Power, ſuſpecting things were not going to their minds in the General Court, endeavoured to influence the city to come into ſome meaſures for the payment of the tea. They had cabal after cabal, and conceited they had extended their influence ſo far, that one of the moſt plauſible of them in a meeting of the Tradeſmen, held laſt Wedneſday, ventured to recommend the meaſure to their conſideration. Some ſmart altercations enſued, and it clearly appeared, that it was almoſt an unanimous ſentiment to ſuffer the laſt extremities of oppreſſion, rather than the leaſt ſhadow of conceſſion ſhould be extorted from them. Still more averſe were they to making any propoſals to their Oppreſſors. On Friday came on the adjourned Town Meeting, which was attended by ſuch numbers, that the Hall could not hold them, when to anticipate every pretence of a willingneſs in the people to pay for the tea, it was obſerved, that as that ſcheme had been much recommended both by ſpeaking and writing, it was therefore requeſted, that if any Gentleman had any Thing to offer on the ſubject, he would ſpeak freely, that a matter of ſuch importance might be fairly diſcuſſed in preſence of the general body of the people: But not a man ventured to appear in defence of propoſitions, fit only to be whiſpered in a conclave of Addreſſers, compoſed of deſpicable or intereſted perſons—though there were among them a few perſons, deſerving of better company, who had been unhappily drawn in to ſide with them.

Thus Adminiſtration, notwithſtanding the terror of the fleets and armies already inveſting us, and hourly expected, have the mortification to find, that in neither the General Aſſembly of the province, nor this general Meeting of the capital, not ſo much as a ſingle ſymptom of inclination appeared, of complying with their demand, though enforced with a diſtreſſing blockade.

I was yeſterday informed that our Attorney General, who is alſo a Judge of the Admiralty for Nova Scotia, and a notable inſtrument of the Britiſh Adminiſtration, was a few days paſt at Salem, flattering the Members on whom he could hope to make any impreſſion with the advantages of making a conceſſion, even the leaſt, reſpecting the payment for tea; and it is ſaid that the Miniſterial Party are now talking of a private ſubſcription for that purpoſe. If they chooſe to do ſo ſilly a thing, we cannot help it, but it certainly will be but a poor triumph to the Miniſter, if he may even be enabled to pretend that a few of his own tools have lent their names to cover his defeat.

I am credibly informed, the Soldiers deſert in conſiderable numbers. Eighty have left the regiment at the caſtle, and a ſchooner ſent up into one of our rivers has loſt all her hands. Two ſoldiers, of the new comers, having gone off, the officers are in great perplexity how to proceed with them. They ſay, ſhould they ſend privates after them, it would be ſending the hatchet after the helve; and ſhould they go themſelves, and even come up with them, they might certainly expect a reſcue.---"

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.

The following is the ſubſtance of ſundry letters received from Fort Pitt, dated June 19, 1774.

" The 16th inſtant a friendly Indian, that had been reconnoitering the woods with Capt. M'Kee, was fired upon by one of Conolly's militia, but luckily made his eſcape. The ſame day Mr. Richard Butler, and Mr. Alexander Blaine, two of the principal traders, arrived here from the Shawaneſe towns, with ten canoes loaded with peltry. They were eſcorted to this place by three of the Shawaneſe—All the reſt of the traders are coming by land, with near *two hundred horſes* loaded with peltry, and are expected here in a few days. Mr. Butler brought a *ſpeech* from the Shawaneſe, of which Capt. M'Kee deſired him to acquaint Conolly, and likewiſe to apply to him for a protection for the three Shawaneſe, who eſcorted our traders, which Conolly abſolutely refuſed, ſaying he could not ſpeak to them, as he looked upon them as enemies.

" Yeſterday two Delaware Indians arrived at Col. Croghan's from *New Comer*'s town, with an account that the traders had got as far as that town four days ago, with their horſes and peltry, on their way home. This morning Conolly ſent out a party of 40 armed men to Col. Croghan's, *to cut off the three Shawaneſe, who had ſo faithfully eſcorted our traders and their property to this place.*—The traders, with the aſſiſtance of Col. Croghan, got the Indians put over the Allegheny river, paid them a quantity of goods, delivered to them a ſpeech, and parted in the greateſt friendſhip—Conolly's party returned this evening, and *both he and they are much enraged at being diſappointed in the execution of their murderous purpoſe.**---He immediately put up advertiſements, threatening every perſon who ſhall either harbour, trade or correſpond with any of the *Shawaneſe* or *Mingoes* at this place, with the ſevereſt puniſhment.

" I forgot to mention that Col. Croghan, after being two days on his journey to Virginia, was turned back by the country people, who gathered about him, expreſſing their diſſatisfaction at his leaving this place, and alledging that he was flying for fear of a war.—We have an account of Logan's being returned to the Shawaneſe towns, and that he took with him *thirteen* ſcalps. There has been no miſchief done by the Indians in this fork of the river yet, which gives us the greateſt reaſon to believe that the ſtroke is aimed at the *Virginians* only."

From the above facts, which may be depended upon, as coming from men of reputation on the ſpot, and well-informed, it ſeems almoſt beyond a doubt that the Indians will be driven into a general war with us, if ſome effectual meaſures are not immediately taken to reſtrain and puniſh a ſett of lawleſs and blood-thirſty villains, who infeſt our frontiers. So black a tranſaction, and ſo contrary to all the laws of humanity, is hardly to be met with in the annals of any civlized or even ſavage nation, as an attempt to cut off three faithful men, who, from a love of juſtice, and at the peril of their own lives, conducted our traders and their property ſafely to our ſettlements. The ſame letters add, that neither the houſes nor property of our own people, at Fort-Pitt, are ſafe from the arbitrary proceedings of Conolly; and ſurely when it is known that theſe outrages are committed by him, under a pretended authority from a truly reſpectable neighbouring government, they will vindicate their own juſtice by his diſgrace; nor ought this province any longer to ſuffer ſuch heinous offences to paſs unpuniſhed, within their undoubted juriſdiction. Had a ſmall garriſon been kept at Fort-Pitt, under a proper command, moſt of theſe miſchiefs might have been prevented, and our ſettlements, many of which are now deſerted, would have been kept entire.

* *Some flying accounts (which 'tis hoped are not true) ſay, that thoſe three faithful Savages, after eſcaping Conolly and his gang of* worſe Savages, *had fallen into the hands of ſome Virginians, and were murdered.*

Extract of a Letter from Carliſle, June 30.

" Our traders, who were at the Lower Shawaneſe Towns, are all on their way to Fort Pitt with their effects—Logan's party was returned with 13 ſcalps and one priſoner; Logan is a Shawaneſe, and ſaid he was now ſatisfied for the loſs of his relations, who were killed by Creſſop, and his party; the Shawaneſe and Delawares are inclinable for peace, and will remain ſo, if the Virginians will let them alone, but they are under great apprehenſions of their hoſtile intention."

On Sunday evening, the 26th ult. died, of an apoplectic fit, Mr. STEPHEN CARMICK, of this city, merchant, in the 54th year of his age, to the irreparable loſs of his diſconſolate widow and ten ſmall children. The ſtrict probity and unblemiſhed integrity, conſtantly exerciſed by this gentleman in all his dealings, juſtly procured him the general eſteem of his fellow-citizens, a very reſpectable number of whom attended the interment of his remains in Chriſt Church burying-ground.

On Monday morning laſt departed this Life, after a ſhort illneſs, in the 23d year of her age, lamented by all who had the pleaſure of her acquaintance, MISS REBECCA SINNICKSON, Daughter of ANDREW SINNICKSON, ESQ. of Penn's-Neck, Salem county, Weſt New-Jerſey.

On Friday laſt a gold medal was adjudged, by the Profeſſor of Chemiſtry in the College of this city, to Mr. JAMES HUTCHINSON (a native of Pennſylvania) for his extenſive and accurate knowledge in that branch of medicine.

The ſhip Cæſar, Captain Miller, of this port, is arrived in London from Jamaica.

The following is a copy of the Circular Letter ſent by the Committee for this city and county, to the different counties in this province.

GENTLEMEN, *Philadelphia, June* 28, 1774.

THE Committee of Correſpondence for this city and county beg leave to encloſe you printed copies of the reſolves, paſſed at a very large and reſpectable meeting of the Freeholders and Freemen in the State-houſe Square, on Saturday, the 18th inſtant. By the 4th of thoſe reſolves you will obſerve, that it was left for the Committee " To determine on the moſt proper mode of collecting " the ſenſe of this province in the preſent critical ſituation of our affairs, and appointing deputies to attend " the *propoſed congreſs*." In purſuance of this truſt we have, upon the matureſt deliberation, determined upon the mode contained in the two following propoſitions, which we hope may meet with the approbation and concurrence of your reſpectable county, viz.

" 1. That the Speaker of the Honourable Houſe of " Repreſentatives be deſired to write to the ſeveral mem- " bers of Aſſembly in this province, requeſting them to " meet in this city as ſoon as poſſible, but not later than " the 1ſt of Auguſt next, to take into their conſideration " our very alarming ſituation.

" 2. That letters be written to proper perſons in each " county, recommending it to them to get Committees " appointed for their reſpective counties, and that the " ſaid Committees, or ſuch number of them as may be " thought proper, may meet in Philadelphia, at the time " the Repreſentatives are convened, in order to conſult " and adviſe on the moſt expedient mode of appointing " deputies for the general congreſs, and to give their " weight to ſuch as may be appointed."

The Speaker of the Aſſembly, in a very obliging and ready manner, had agreed to comply with the requeſt in the former of theſe propoſitions; but we are now informed that, on account of the Indian diſturbances, the Governor has found it neceſſary to call the Aſſembly to meet in their legiſlative capacity, on Monday, July 18, being about the ſame time the Speaker would probably have invited them to a conference or convention in their private capacity.

What we have therefore to requeſt is, that, if you approve of the mode expreſſed in the ſecond propoſition, the whole or part of the Committee appointed, or to be appointed, for your county, will meet the Committees from the other counties at Philadelphia, on Friday, the 15th of July, in order to aſſiſt in framing inſtructions, and preparing ſuch matters, as may be proper to recommend to our Repreſentatives at their meeting the Monday following.

We truſt no apology is neceſſary for the trouble we propoſe giving your Committee of attending at Philadelphia, as we are perſuaded you are fully convinced of the neceſſity of the cloſeſt union among ourſelves both in ſen-

timent and action; nor can such union be obtained so well by any other method, as by a meeting of the county Committees of each particular province in one place, preparatory to the general congress.

We would not offer such an affront to the well known public spirit of Pennsylvanians, as to question your zeal on the present occasion. Our very existence in the rank of Freemen, and the security of all that ought to be dear to us, evidently depend upon our conducting this great cause to its proper issue by firmness, wisdom and unanimity. We cannot therefore doubt your ready concurrence in every measure that may be conducive to the public good; and it is with pleasure we can assure you, that all the Colonies, from South-Carolina to New-Hampshire, seem animated with one spirit in the common cause, and consider this as the proper crisis for having our differences with the mother country brought to some certain issue, and our liberties fixed upon a permanent foundation. This desirable end can only be accomplished by a free communion of sentiments, and a sincere fervent regard to the interests of our common country.

We beg to be favoured with an answer to this, and whether the Committee for your county can attend at Philadelphia at the time proposed.

Signed by the Chairman.

YORK-TOWN, June 24, 1774.

In consequence of a letter from the Committee of Philadelphia, the inhabitants of this town met on Monday, the 21st ult. MICHAEL SWOPE, Esq; was appointed Chairman, who explained the design and cause of the meeting; the distressed state of the inhabitants of Boston; and the nature and tendency of the acts of Parliament lately passed.—After due deliberation, the following resolves were come into, *nem. con.*

1. THAT we will concur with our brethren of Philadelphia, and Sister Colonies, in any constitutional measure in order to obtain redress.

2. That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the inhabitants of Boston are now suffering in the common cause of liberty.

3. It is directed, that to obtain the sense of our fellow inhabitants of York County upon the present important and alarming occasion, notice shall be given to the inhabitants of this county, that they, or such as shall be delegated by the several townships in the county, do meet at the Court-house in York-Town, on Monday, the 4th of July next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to enter into such constitutional resolves as may be for the public good, and tend to restore the liberties of British America.

A Committee of thirteen persons were then chosen for this town, to remain till altered by another general meeting, which they were authorised and directed to call.

At a meeting of a very respectable body of the freeholders and others, inhabitants of the county of Berks, at Reading, the 2d July, 1774.

EDWARD BIDDLE, Esq; in the Chair.

THIS Assembly, taking into their very serious consideration the present critical situation of American affairs, do unanimously resolve as follows, viz.

1. That the inhabitants of this county do owe and will pay due allegiance to our rightful Sovereign King George the Third.

2. That the powers claimed, and now attempted to be put in execution, by the British Parliament, are fundamentally wrong, and cannot be admitted, without the utter destruction of the liberties of America.

3. That the Boston Port Bill is unjust and tyrannical in the extreme;—And that the measures pursued against Boston are intended to operate equally against the rights and liberties of the other Colonies.

4. That this Assembly doth concur in opinion with their respectable brethren of Philadelphia, that there is an absolute necessity for an immediate congress of deputies from the several Colonies, in order to deliberate upon and pursue such measures, as may radically heal our present unhappy disturbances, and settle with precision the rights and liberties of America.

5. That the inhabitants of this county, confiding in the prudence and ability of the deputies intended to be chosen for the general congress, will cheerfully submit to any measures, which may be found, by the said congress, best adapted for the restoration of harmony between the mother country and the colonies, and for the security and firm establishment of the rights of America.

6. That as the people of Boston are now suffering in the grand and common cause of American liberty, Resolved, That it is the duty of all the inhabitants to contribute to the support of the said sufferers,—and that the Committee hereafter named do open subscriptions for their relief. And further, that the said Committee do lay out the amount of such subscriptions in purchasing flour and other provisions, to be sent by them to our said suffering brethren.

7. That Edward Biddle, James Read, Daniel Brodhead, Henry Christ, Esquires, Christopher Schults, Thomas Dundass, and Jonathan Potts, Gentlemen, be and they are hereby appointed a Committee, to meet and correspond with the Committees from the other counties of this province.

The thanks of the Assembly were unanimously voted to the Chairman, for the patriotic and spirited manner in which he pointed out the dangerous situation of all the American Colonies, occasioned by the unconstitutional measures lately pursued by the British Parliament, with respect to Boston; expressing, at the same time, the greatest loyalty to our Sovereign, and the most warm and tender regard for the liberties of America.

There never appeared greater unanimity of sentiment upon any occasion, than in the resolves made by the Freemen of this County, all cordially agreeing to sacrifice every temporary advantage, for the sake of securing liberty to themselves and their posterity.

On Wednesday last upwards of five hundred of the most respectable Freeholders of the county of New-Castle, and ten gentlemen deputed and fully impowered to act in behalf of the borough of Wilmington and Christiana Hundred, met at the Court-House in the town of New-Castle, and unanimously chose

THOMAS M'KEAN, Esquire, Chairman.

The Chairman opened the occasion of the meeting with a speech of about two hours in length, in which the royal charters or original compacts, made by the several Kings of Britain with the first settlers of the British Colonies in North-America; the constitutional rights of the Colonists as men, as freemen and English subjects; the breaches of those compacts and invasion of those rights, by the several acts of Parliament since the year 1764, and the distress of our Brethren in Boston and the province of Massachusetts-Bay, for asserting and defending the rights and liberties of America, were considered and fully explained; and the most probable mode of relief, and restoring peace and harmony between Great-Britain and these colonies, was pointed out. The whole was concluded by reading the wise, spirited and truly patriotic proceedings of the Provincial Committee of Maryland, and a letter which the Chairman had just received from one of that Committee.

After which the following resolutions were agreed to, *without a dissenting voice.*

RESOLVED,

1 THAT the act of Parliament for shutting up the port of Boston is unconstitutional; oppressive to the inhabitants of that town; dangerous to the liberties of the British colonies; and that, therefore, we consider our Brethren at Boston as suffering in the common cause of America.

2. That a congress of deputies, from the several colonies in North-America, is the most probable and proper mode of procuring relief for our suffering Brethren, obtaining redress of American grievances, securing our rights and liberties, and re-establishing peace and harmony between Great-Britain and these colonies, on a constitutional foundation.

3. That a respectable Committee be immediately appointed for the county of New-Castle, to correspond with the sister Colonies and with the other counties in this government, in order that all may unite in promoting and endeavouring to attain the great and valuable ends mentioned in the foregoing resolution.

4. That the most elegible mode of appointing deputies would be by the Representatives of the people of this government, met in their *legislative capacity*, but as the House of Assembly have adjourned themselves to the thirtieth day of September next, and it is not expected his Honour our Governor will call them by writs of summons on this occasion, having refused to do the like in his other province of Pennsylvania, therefore that the Speaker of the Honourable House of Assembly be desired, by the Committee now to be appointed, to write to the several Members of Assembly, requesting them to convene at New-Castle on any day, not later than the first of August next, to take into their most serious consideration our very alarming situation, and to appoint deputies to attend at a general congress for the Colonies, at such time and place as shall be generally agreed on.

5. That the Committee now to be chosen consist of thirteen persons, to wit, Thomas M'Kean, John Evans, John M'Kinly, James Latimer, George Read, Alexander Porter, Samuel Patterson, Nicholas Van Dyke, Thomas Cooch, Job Harvey, George Monrow, Samuel Platt and Richard Cantwell, and that any seven of them may act.

6. That the said Committee immediately set on foot a subscription for the relief of such poor inhabitants of the town of Boston, as may be deprived of the means of subsistence, by the act of Parliament, commonly stiled the *Boston Port Bill.* The money arising from such subscription to be laid out as the Committee shall think will best answer the ends proposed.

7. That the inhabitants of this county will *adopt and carry into execution* all and singular such peaceable and constitutional measures, as shall be agreed on by a majority of the colonies, by their deputies, at the intended congress; and will have no trade, commerce or dealings whatsoever with that province, city or town, in the British colonies on this continent *(if any such should be)* or with any individual therein, who shall refuse to adopt the same, until the before-mentioned act of Parliament, and two other bills respecting the province of Massachusetts-Bay, depending in Parliament (if passed into acts) are repealed.

Signed by Order,

DAVID THOMPSON, Clk. Com.

The Freeholders and Inhabitants of Morris County, in East New-Jersey, had a Meeting on the 27th ult. when they passed a Number of spirited Resolves, and appointed a Committee of nine Gentlemen to correspond, consult with, and meet the other County Committees, in order to elect Delegates to attend the General Congress. And the Freeholders, &c. of Bergen County, had a Meeting on the 25th, and chose a Committee for the above Purpose.

Salem, New-Jersey, July 1, 1774.

THE inhabitants of the county of Salem, are earnestly called upon to attend a General Meeting of the county, at the Court-House, in the town of Salem, on Friday, the fifteenth day of July inst. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to consider of some proper measures to be taken in support of American freedom, at this alarming crisis.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in office in London, to his friend in this city, Feb. 21.

"The stately vine of British dominion has providentially extended its luxuriant branches to the most distant parts of the earth, and (unless the iniquity of Negroe slavery in the Colonies, and of political corruption with us, should unhappily draw down God's vengeance upon us both) will continue to spread and increase, as long as justice and the laws of liberty are duly maintained by those, who are entrusted with the administration of government. But how will the trunk or stock of the British vine appear (to continue the allusion) if we should entirely separate or lop off the branches!—The American branches are already detached indeed (in point of distance) and widely separated from the trunk, by a vast ocean; but the Imperial Crown of Great-Britain is, nevertheless, a sufficient bond of union between them, it being the legal ensign of authority for the maintainance and execution of the same just laws, the influence of which may, by a due constitutional exertion of the regal power, be circulated like wholesome sap from the root to the most distant branches.

"I think you ought to lose no proper opportunity of expressing your personal attachment to the King, and the Royal Family, who in themselves are worthy of esteem, but liable to be misled by misrepresentation and bad advice. I trust that a steady perseverance in love and duty to the King, will be the true means of your prevailing in the end, as it will prove, that your opposition is not occasioned either by disaffection or disloyalty, but is truly legal and constitutional."

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, Inward Entries.

Schooner Britannia, J. Martin, from Hispaniola. Schooner Dove, N. Bartlett, Grenades. Sloop Bold Defiance, J. Musson, Tortola and St. Croix. Brig Two Brothers, J. Stephen, Jamaica and Hispaniola. Brig Patty, T. Rawlins, and Brig Charming Peggy, C. Conyngham, Antigua. Brig Nancy, D. Vanvoorhies, Tobago. Sloop Bentham, J. Rivers, Curratuck. Sloop Mulberry, W. Bennett, Virginia. Brig Unity, P. Flynn, Georgia. Sloop Friendship, A. Adderly, N. Providence.

OUTWARDS. Brig Two Brothers, J. Stephen, for Jamaica. Brig Patty, T. Rawlins, Dominica. Brig Nancy, D. Vanvoorhies, Barbados. Ship Rosanna, J. M'Fetridge, Lisbon. Sloop Rebecca, A. Culnan, Cadiz.

CLEARED. Schooner Britannia, J. Stanwood, and Schooner Martha, A. Tappen, to Portsmouth, N. E. Sloop Henrietta, J. Carty, and Sloop Catherine, J. Morris, Maryland. Ship Molly, G. Johnston, Bristol. Schooner Happy Return, J. Chatfield, and Brig Georgia Packet, G. Bunner, Georgia. Sloop Hopewell, T. Tucker, St. Kitts. Brig Morning Star, W. Price, St. Croix. Sloop Sally, T. Alberson, and Sloop Peggy and Betsey, D. Ferguson, New-York. Brig John and Richard, D. Wilkinson, Barbados. Ship Nancy and Sukey, J. Robeson, Falmouth. Ship Charming Nancy, J. Walkinshaw, Jamaica. Sloop Peace and Plenty, R. Mumford, R. Island. Sloop George, R. Justice, Brig Polly, W. Greenway, and Sloop Mulberry, W. Bennet, Virginia. Sloop Fanny, W. Allibone, Dominica. Schooner North Island, J. Hannah, S. Carolina. Sloop Little Welcome, J. Lambert, Salem, N. E. Brig Mount Holly, G. Bayley, St. Vincent.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, Inhabitants of the county of CHESTER, qualified by law to vote for *Representatives in* General Assembly.

GENTLEMEN,

THE large and very respectable Committee for the city and county of Philadelphia have wrote to us, the subscribers, requesting that a Committee might be chosen for this county as soon as possible, to meet the Committees from the other counties of this province, at the city of Philadelphia, on the 15th day of this instant, to deliberate on matters of the greatest weight and importance, not only to us, but to all America.---And we are now assured that, on account of the Indian disturbances, his Honour the Governor has found it necessary to call the Assembly to meet, in their legislative capacity, on Monday, the 18th of this instant; and we also find, that it is not only the opinion and request of the said Committee for Philadelphia, but also the opinion and desire of a number of respectable persons of this county, coinciding with our own opinion, as lovers of civil and religious liberty, that the Committees of the several counties of this province should meet at Philadelphia, on the said 15th day of this instant, in order to assist in framing instructions, and preparing such matters, as may be proper to recommend to our Representatives at their meeting the Monday following.

We have therefore thought proper, on mature deliberation, and by the advice of a number of gentlemen of this county, to appoint Wednesday, the 13th instant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, as a proper time for the inhabitants of this county to meet at the Court-house in Chester, to choose such a number of our best and wisest men, as a Committee for this county, as shall be judged necessary to meet the other Committees, at the time and place above-mentioned, for the purpose aforesaid, and for such other purposes as may then be deemed needful and necessary. And we sincerely hope, that the good people of this county will give their attendance on that day, and calmly and heartily join with us in doing the business proposed, which we earnestly wish and desire may answer the good purposes intended by it.

FRANCIS RICHARDSON,
CHESTER, July 4, 1774. ELISHA PRICE,
HENRY HAYES.

Philadelphia, ss. July 1, 1774.

THE Retailers of spirituous Liquors, made exciseable by Act of Assembly, are hereby requested to be speedy in the Discharge of their Accounts, on their Qualifications respectively; and those that have made Entry with me, of Liquors for their own private Consumption, are likewise desired to discharge the same. § WILLIAM CRISPIN, Collector.

A JOURNEYMAN BOOK-BINDER will hear of good Encouragement, by applying to ROBERT BELL, Bookseller, in Third-street, PHILADELPHIA. ¶ 1 w.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, about the 24th of June last, from the subscriber, living in Philadelphia, a Negroe man, named CÆSAR, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, well made, with a long neck and falling shoulders, walks very upright, has bandy well made legs, with thick muscular calves, large mouth and lips, is much inclined to laugh when he speaks, is talkative, and fond of playing scraps of tunes on the fife, he is of a middling black colour; he having taken a pipe box (about 2½ feet long) with sundry clothes, may change his dress, but may have on a mended cloth coloured superfine cloth coat, a red and white narrow striped waistcoat, black stocking breeches, and thread stockings; he has also an old dark blue superfine cloth coat, green plush breeches, and a remarkable narrow striped Irish ticking breeches and trowsers. The above reward will be paid, on his being secured, by

PHILIP WILSON.

N. B. Masters of vessels, and others, are forbid to take or harbour said Negroe at their peril.

LOST, about a Month ago, a Horseman's COAT, of superfine drab Cloth, not half worn. It is supposed to have been taken by Mistake from the Wigwam, or to have been lent or left at some Friend's House. The Owner's Name is marked inside the Cape, and will appear on turning up the Hood. Whoever will bring it to the Owner, shall be handsomely rewarded. ¶

Philadelphia, July 4, 1774.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, yesterday afternoon, a Dutch servant girl (belonging to Captain Charles Ferguson, of this place) named Anna Meyers, supposed to be about 25 years of age, and 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, she has a straight slender person, a fair complexion, tolerable handsome features, and dark hair, wears small brass rings in her ears; had on, when she went away, an old black silk bonnet, linen cap, single white muslin handkerchief, striped linen short gown, check apron, brown worsted quilted petticoat, white stockings, and leather shoes, with white metal buckles; her apparel in general good; she arrived here about 12 months since, can speak, when inclined, good English. It is imagined she is gone towards New-York. The above reward, and reasonable charges, will be paid to any person, for apprehending and delivering her to AARON MUSGRAVE. ¶

To be SOLD by the subscribers, Executors of the last will and testament of JOSEPH REED, merchant, late of Amwell, in the county of Hunterdon, deceased,

A SMALL FARM, situate in Amwell aforesaid, fronting the great road leading to Union Iron-works, about one mile from Ringo's tavern, and 16 from Trenton, containing 48 acres of land, on which is a large two story dwelling house, four rooms on a floor, in excellent repair, and where a store for the sale of all kinds of merchandize has been kept with very good success for upwards of forty years past; there are on the premises a store-house, smoak-house, chaise-house, large new barn, stables, barrack, a good bearing orchard, a well of good water that never fails in the driest seasons, about 6 acres of good meadow, watered by living springs, the whole in good fence, except about 8 acres of woodland, the remainder cleared and divided into proper fields; a garden pailed in, with a variety of fruit trees of several kinds, the situation high and pleasant. Also to be sold, about 27 acres; three acres thereof cleared, the remainder woodland, situate one mile and an half from the aforesaid small farm, fronting the aforesaid great road, well timbered, and would be very suitable to accommodate the farm with firewood and rail timber. Also a lot of land in Trenton, fronting Kings-street 60 feet, adjoining the lot of Charles Axford, junior, containing ¼ of an acre, more or less; the title to the whole is deemed indisputable. Any person inclining to purchase the whole or any part, may be further informed by applying to Joseph Read, Esq; in Philadelphia; Charles Pettit, Esq; in Burlington; Bowes Reed, Esq; in Perth-Amboy; Mr. James Kirkpatrick, at Basken Ridge; John Hart, Esq in Hopewell, or to Samuel Tucker, Esq; in Trenton. All persons who have any demands on the said deceased's estate, are desired to bring in their accounts to the subscribers, who will discharge the same; and all persons who are indebted by bond, bill, or book account, are to make speedy payment to JAMES KIRKPATRICK, JOHN HART, and SAMUEL TUCKER, Executors. ‖

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGROE MAN, 30 Years of Age, who understands Country Business, and warranted perfectly sound. Enquire at the Fountain and Three Tons, in Chestnut-street. ¶

To be ſold at SAMUEL DAVIS's, Hatter, the corner of Church-alley, in Third-ſtreet,

A SUITABLE preſent for every free born Engliſhman, or the people's ancient and juſt liberties aſſerted, in the trial of William Penn and William Mead, at the ſeſſions held at the Old Bailey, in London, the 1ſt, 3d, 4th, and 5th of September 1670, againſt the moſt arbitrary procedure of that court. To which is added, a rehearſal of the moſt material parts of our great charter (which is the great bulwark of Britiſh liberty) with the formalities of grant; and alſo the curſe which the clergy were directed to pronounce againſt all breakers thereof. Likewiſe ſome uſeful obſervations; together with judge Keeling's caſe, and a recital of the bill of rights. The whole abſolutely neceſſary to be known by every Engliſhman, eſpecially at a time when our rights and privileges have been openly invaded. ¶

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 9th of Auguſt, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon,

A LOT of GROUND, in Germantown, containing 20 acres, with the houſe thereon, fronting Germantown main ſtreet; bounded on the north-weſt by land belonging to Paſtorius's eſtate, being the former reſidence of Doctor Witt; it is 7 perches 2 feet on the ſtreet, and extends back 491 perches to Briſtol townſhip line. Likewiſe 5 acres of woodland, ſituate near Germantown, 4 perches 4 feet wide, and 218 perches long, adjoining land alſo belonging to Paſtorius's eſtate. For particulars, enquire of MORDECAI LEWIS, in Philadelphia.

PETER SODI

TAKES this Method to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of this City, that he has opened his DANCING SCHOOL in Lodge-alley, where he will attend every Monday, Wedneſday and Friday, in the Mornings upon young Gentlemen, and in the Afternoons upon young Ladies. Mr. SODI's Intention was to open a School next September, but is obliged, at the Deſire of a Number of Gentlemen and Ladies, to open it immediately.-------He may be ſpoke with at Mrs. EASTWICK's, in Walnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets. ¶

RUN away from on board the brigantine Commerce, John Nicol, maſter, now lying at Hamilton's wharff, a Scotch ſervant man, named THOMAS PATTERSON, about 18 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, full faced, dark complexion, and talks very broad; had on, when he went away, a drab coat and trowſers: He was an apprentice to the veſſel, and perhaps may endeavour to paſs for a ſeaman. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant in any goal, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS *reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by*

Philad. July 1, 1774. *DAVID SPROAT.*

Philadelphia, July 5, 1774.

WHEREAS I, the ſubſcriber, on or about the 28th day of June laſt paſt, gave my Promiſſory Note to a certain JOHN RANDLE, Commander of the brig Dolphin, for the ſum of Nineteen Pounds, payable in one month after date, for which Note I have received no conſideration. This is therefore to forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of the ſaid Note, as I am determined not to pay the ſame, unleſs I am legally compelled. ¶ DANIEL TOPHAM.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 16th day of July inſtant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of John Webb, on the old York road, known by the Sign of the Huntſman and Hounds, in the townſhip of Abington, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract or piece of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Cheltenham, containing 23 acres; bounded by lands of George Fry, Iſaac Cleaver, and others; late the eſtate of Jacob Hoover, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 18th day of July inſtant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of John Reynolds, in Strawberry-alley, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Strawberry-alley aforeſaid, containing in front 16 feet, and in depth 82 feet; bounded by ground of John Creſſon, Robert Tate, and others; late the eſtate of Peter Suter, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 18th day of July inſtant, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-houſe, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front 20 feet, and in depth as far back as to John Delaval's lot; bounded by ground of Joſhua Fiſher, and others; late the eſtate of John Bates; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

NOTICE is hereby given, for the laſt time, to all perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOSEPH HOUGH, ſenior, deceaſed, of Warwick townſhip, in Bucks county, that unleſs they diſcharge their reſpective balances by the firſt day of Auguſt next enſuing, I ſhall be oblived to ſue for the ſame; and thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, that they may be adjuſted by

July 2, 1774. § ISAAC HOUGH, Adminiſtrator.

BROKE into the incloſure of the ſubſcriber, living in Reading townſhip, York county, a black HORSE, about 14 hands high, paces and trots, he has two white feet, and has a bell on, with a leather collar and iron buckle. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. *June* 17, 1774. LEONARD LEAS. ¶

Conowagoe, May 18, 1774.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS I, the ſubſcriber, purchaſed a tract of land, ſituate and being in the townſhip of Heidelberg, in the county of York, and province of Pennſylvania, being part of a tract of land, called Digges's Choice, and containing about 415 acres, more or leſs, for the conſideration of the ſum of 700l. money of Pennſylvania, for which ſum I, the ſubſcriber, gave my bond, bearing date on the 5th day of October, 1763, to Edward Digges, William Digges, and Henry Digges, for the conſideration aforeſaid, who are, by their obligation, bound to make me a good deed, in fee, for the ſame; and whereas I have oftentimes, ſince the giving of the ſaid bond, tendered the conſideration aforeſaid to the ſaid Digges's, and am at any time both ready and willing to pay the ſame to them, when they can make me a good deed, according to their bargain; and as it is entirely out of the power of the ſaid Digges's to make me a good title for the ſaid lands, by reaſon that they are, among other lands, mortgaged to three different perſons, I do forewarn any perſon or perſons whatever, from taking any aſſignment of the bond aforeſaid, as I am determined not to pay the ſame, or any part thereof, until compelled by due courſe of law. CHRISTIAN GRAFF. ¶

STRAYED away, the 17th of June laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Solebury townſhip, Bucks county, two MILCH COWS, one a large red cow, 8 or 9 years old, the marks not well known, only one ear has been torn by a dog, the under ſide; the other is a pale red or dun, ſome little brindle, has white in her face, her tits longer on one ſide than the other. Whoever takes up and ſecures them, and gives notice to the owner, ſo that he may get them again, ſhall have TWO DOLLARS reward if within 10 miles of home, THREE DOLLARS if 20 miles and FOUR DOLLARS if 30 miles from home, and reaſonable charges, paid by CHRISPIN PEARSON. ¶

ALEXANDER BARTRAM,

Next door to the Indian King, in Market-ſtreet, purpoſes to leave this city in a ſhort time, and is determined to ſell off his large ſtock of goods remarkably cheap, for caſh only, conſiſting of a large aſſortment of DRY GOODS and CROCKERY, ſome of the particulars of which are as follows, viz.

SUPER and ſuperfine, ſecond and low priced broadcloths; Wiltons, coatings, bearſkins, baizes, half-thicks; red, ſcarlet and white flannel; ſpotted ſwanſkin, rattinets and ſhaloons; ruſſels, calimancoes, ſingle and double damaſks, durants, tammies, bird-eye ſtuffs, camblets, cambletees, ſaggathies, Scotch plaids, maſquerades, luſtered poplins, hair-bines, crapes, briliants and grazets; Wilton and Scotch carpets, carpeting by the yard, fuſtians, ſuperfine white and cloth coloured jeans; ſattinets, royal ribb, and ſuperfine white German cord; black laſting, and ſerge denim; ſuperfine ſilk ſtriped damaſcus, red printed ſtriped linen, plain and ſtriped bengals and ſearſucker, black and cloth coloured India taffety; black and cloth coloured ſattins, half ſattins and peelong; black paduaſoy, figured and plain white ſarſnet; cloth coloured, ſtriped and changeable mantuas; Engliſh and India perſians, of different colours; a great variety of ſilk handkerchiefs; bandanoe, barcelona, romal, &c. red and purple, printed, map, and fancy cambrick handkerchiefs; cotton romal ditto; blue, and blue and red checked ditto; ſilk and linen checked ditto; plain and figured ſilk gauze; bordered gauze handkerchiefs; kenting and lawn aprons; kenting and lawn handkerchiefs; flowered and plain lawns; cambricks, muſlins, chints, calicoes and cottons; fine and coarſe Iriſh linens; brown hollands; brown and white Iriſh ſheeting, brown and white Ruſſia ditto; dowlas, ravens duck, ozenbrigs, heſſens, crocus, white and brown tickings, ſtriped tickings, Engliſh and Flanders bed-ticks; ſuperfine, yard wide, ⅞, and apron wide cotton checks; ⅞ linen checks and ſtripes; ſtriped hollands; a neat aſſortment of table-cloths, different ſizes and patterns; figured dimities; Marſeilles quilting diaper and toweling; mens marbled and white, ribbed and plain ſilk hoſe; mens and boys brown and white thread hoſe; womens and girls white thread and cotton hoſe; mens, womens, boys, and girls worſted hoſe; breeches patterns, both ſilk and worſted; mens beaver and purple leather gloves; mens thread ditto; womens white thread and cotton mitts; womens black, white, and cloth coloured ſilk ditto; black and cloth coloured worſted ditto; white and purple, plain and flowered black leather gloves and mitts; white Scotch threads; Taylors coloured threads and trimmings; a large aſſortment of crewels, canvaſs, ribbons, ferrits, tapes, binding, bobbin, playing cards, pins, Tulley garters; plated, Pinchbeck, gilt, braſs, ſteel, and japanned ſhoe and knee buckles; braſs, leather, paper, and glaſs ink-pots; ſciſſars, table-knives and forks, pen-knives, ſleeve buttons, ſnuff boxes, watch chains, hand ſteelyards; ſnuffers, japanned and plain tin extinguiſhers; common, temple, and green glaſs ſpectacles; ſilver capt razors, hard metal tea-ſpoons; ivory, horn, and crooked combs; cane, bone, and ivory mounted fans; blond and thread lace, black and cloth coloured ſnail, gimp, fringe and ermine; garnet necklaces; Whitechapel and Glovers needles; an aſſortment of china, glaſs, and enamelled and plain Queens ware, delph bowls, and a large aſſortment of books and ſtationary.

N. B. Thoſe that ſtand indebted to him; above the time agreed on, are deſired to make immediate payment, otherwiſe he is determined to put their accounts into an Attorney's hands, to be ſued for immediately, without reſpect of perſons. 6 W.

Philadelphia, July 4, 1774.

RUN away, yeſterday morning, from the ſubſcriber, two Dutch ſervant lads, one named JOHN GABRIEL BOYER, ſhort and well made, about 18 years of age, full faced and likely: He had on, and took with him, a blue lapelled upper jacket, green cloth under ditto without ſleeves, leather breeches, and an old pair of light coloured ſtocking ditto, blue chequered Scotch ſtockings and white cotton ditto, with plated buckles, a pair of half-worn ſhoes, and a new hat worth about 12s.----The other named FREDERICK CREINER, about the ſame age, ſlender made, and taller than the other, round ſhouldered, and very ſhort winded: He had on, and took with him, a coatee, or ſhort coat, of a brown cloth, red ſerge jacket, and leather breeches, all of which are almoſt new, a ſtriped Holland jacket, and a pair of new black ſtocking breeches, chequered ſtockings, new ſhoes with plated buckles in them, and a ſmall 12s. hat, about half-worn. They both wore a blue croſs-barred or black ſilk handkerchief about their necks, are biſcuit-bakers by trade, and ſpeak pretty good Engliſh. Any perſon apprehending and delivering them to their Maſter in Philadelphia, ſhall have a reward of FIVE POUNDS, with reaſonable charges for each, or FIFTY SHILLINGS each for ſecuring them, ſo that they are had again, by

HENRY LISLE.

N. B. One other, brother to Frederick, named HANSE MARTIN CREINER: Had on, when he went away, a forreſt cloth coat, linnen jacket, blue fuſtian breeches, thread ſtockings, beaver hat, and linen ſhirt; he ſtoops in his ſhoulders, has a hollow face, and a remarkably ſtubbed noſe; is of the ſame age as his brother Frederick, they being twins. Whoſoever apprehends and brings him to his Maſter, ſhall have TWO POUNDS TEN SHILLINGS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

CHARLES WEST.

They were ſeen going the New-York road. ¶

WEST-RIVER, June 21, 1774.

RUN away, from the ſubſcribers, on Saturday night laſt, a ſervant man, named JAMES BROOKS, a Painter by trade; had on a blue pea jacket, ozenbrigs ſhirt and trowſers, an old hat, and a new pair of ſhoes; he wears his own hair ſhort and curled all round, is about 5 feet 9 inches high, ſlim made, much pitted with the ſmall-pox. Likewiſe JOHN PARSONS, a Shoemaker by trade, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, fair complexion, well featured, light hair, curled all round, born in London; had on, and took with him, a blue broadcloth coat, leather breeches, two ſhirts of ravens duck, one ditto check, two pair of ozenbrigs trowſers. Alſo HUGH JOPP, a Tailor by trade, born in Scotland, about 5 feet 9 inches high; had on, and took with him, two check ſhirts, a pair of ozenbrigs trowſers, two ſuits of clothes, one a brown, the other a mixed blue, a dark complexion, full faced, and much given to talking, wears his own hair tied behind; it is likely they will change their clothes; they were ſeen to paſs through Wilmington on Wedneſday, about 11 o'clock. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervants, ſhall receive FOUR POUNDS reward for each, and if brought home, reaſonable charges, paid by LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH, in Philadelphia, SAMUEL GALLOWAY, or STEPHEN STEWARD.

June 27, 1774.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Little-Britain townſhip, Lancaſter county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named JAMES SMITH, about 28 years old, 5 feet 4 inches high, pale complexion, black curly hair, brown eye, round viſage, has a little of the brogue; had on, and took with him, a cloth coloured jacket, with ſleeves, blue cloth under ditto, a new hat, with tape tied round it, two ſhirts, two pair of trowſers, one finer ſhirt, a pair of good ſhoes, with round ſteel buckles; took a light brown wig, ſo it is probable he may cut off his hair; and as he is a tolerable ſcholar, it is likely he will forge a paſs. It is ſuſpected that he is gone in company with a certain horſe rider, named EDWARD HANEY, he is of a ruddy complexion, ſandy hair, about the ſame height of SMITH, but ſomething ſtouter made. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JAMES HANNA. ¶

To be SOLD, for no fault,

THE TIME of a ſtrong healthy Dutch ſervant GIRL; ſhe is about 21 years of age, and has upwards of ſix years to ſerve; ſhe can do any houſe work, and ſuits very well for the town. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on the 2d inſt. from the ſubſcribers, a French ſervant man, named Francis Villaneuve, by trade a peruke-maker and hair-dreſſer, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, ſlim made, ſwarthy complexion, and black hair, tied behind; has a ſcar on his left eye-brow, lately received from a ſoldier's bayonet, his eyes ſomewhat inflamed, very talkative when in liquor, tho' he can ſpeak but little Engliſh; had on, when he went away, an old beaver hat, a white linen ſhirt, a light coloured Wilton coat and waiſtcoat, very much powdered, black ſtocking breeches, home-made ribbed thread ſtockings, and half-worn black grain ſhoes, with braſs buckles; he alſo took his dreſſing utenſils with him. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant in any goal, ſo as his maſters may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by M'ELROY and HENRY, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia. ‡

RUN away, on the 27th of June, from the ſubſcriber, living in the borough of Wilmington, New-Caſtle county, an Iriſh ſervant lad, named Thomas Connely, by trade a barber and hair-dreſſer, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, of a ſandy complexion, grey eyed, wears his hair tied, and has the brogue on his tongue; is apt to get drunk, and very quarrelſome when ſo; took with him ſome razors and combs; had on, when he went away, a blue cloth ſhort coat, with a red velvet collar, and yellow cording round the edging, a blue cloth jacket let out at the ſides, new Ruſſia drilling breeches, cotton ſtockings, a coarſe wool hat, old turned pumps, and braſs buckles. As he can write a tolerable hand, and is well acquainted in this country, it is likely he will forge a paſs. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and confines him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Ten Dollars reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM BROBSON.

N. B. The ſaid ſervant formerly run away from Robert Wilſon, at the Head of Wye-river, Maryland, was taken up and put into goal at Philadelphia, and brought from thence in November laſt. ¶

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, the 25th of June laſt, an Iriſh ſervant girl, named ELIZABETH OWENS, of a fair complexion, broad faced, hollow eyed, brown hair; had on, when ſhe went away, a black quilted petticoat, lined with ſtriped lincey, and pieced at the upper part of it with white linen, and a ſhort gown, of home made ſtriped cotton and linen, and a new tow cloth ſhift. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as her maſter may get her again, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by BENJAMIN WALLACE. ¶

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Vincent townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 23d of June laſt, a new brown worſted coatee, a new brown broadcloth jacket, a fine hat, 45s. price, a fine ſhirt, one coarſe ditto, a pair of home-made ſtriped trowſers, a pair of new ſhoes, and a pair of new nankeen breeches. It is ſuppoſed they were ſtolen by a certain John Coleman, a Taylor by trade; the ſaid John Coleman, before he went away, wore a ſuit of green cloth, half worn, and it is very likely he may change his clothes; he is about 5 feet 5 inches high, of a dark complexion, with a ſcar on his right cheek, ſhort black hair curled up, very much like a mulattoe. Whoever takes up ſaid John Coleman, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſhall receive a reward of FIVE POUNDS, and all reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN PAUL. ¶

White-Marſh, May 31, 1774.

STRAYED, or driven away, from the ſubſcriber, TWO COWS; the one a black cow, with a white face, and a liſt of white along her back, and ſome white under her belly.---The other a red cow, with a white face, not ſo large as the firſt deſcribed; they both give milk, and both went off together. Whoever takes up ſaid cows, and brings them to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have THIRTY SHILLINGS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by JOSEPH NORRIS.

MARY ELIZABETH, the Wife of the Subſcriber, living in Warrington Townſhip, York County, hath now the third Time abſconded from her Huſband, without Cauſe as he apprehends; he therefore forewarns all Perſons from truſting her on his Account, as he will pay nothing of her contracting from the Date hereof. *March* 28, 1774. GEORGE MEILY. ¶

WHEREAS JAMES BRATON, Sawyer, of Brandywine Hundred, New-Caſtle County, on Delaware, obtained an Obligation from the Subſcriber, for Eighteen Pounds Currency, in a fraudulent Manner, on the 20th of June inſtant, payable within ſix Months from the Date; this may ſerve to forewarn all Perſons from taking an Aſſignment of ſaid Bond, as he is determined not to pay the ſame, unleſs compelled by Law.

June 29, 1774. ¶ JOHN AMENT.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in the townſhip of Lower-Merion, ſome time in May laſt, a large brindle COW, with calf, but has ſince calved. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

June 30, 1774. ¶ ELIZABETH EVANS.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Saliſbury townſhip, Bucks county, at the ferry formerly known by the name of Howell's ferry, one three year old BULL, of a light rediſh colour; and two milch COWS, one red, with a white face, and ſome white in her flanks; the other black, with a white face, white back, and white belly. The owner is hereby deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away. *June* 28, 1774. HENRY LOTT. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, on the 19th of June laſt, a large bay MARE, about 5 or 6 years old, her near hind foot white, and has a ſnip on her noſe. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ¶ ROBERT BURR.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Whitpain townſhip, Philadelphia county, ſome time ago, a large black COW, with a white face, heavy with calf, appears to be about 8 or 9 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

July 1, 1774. § ISAAC ELLIS.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Upper-Merion townſhip, Philadelphia county, a brindle COW, with a white face and belly, and a white ſtroke all the way along her back, marked with a halfpenny under the right ear. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. *July* 2, 1774. § ISAIAH CASTLEBURY.

To be SOLD, on moderate Terms,

A RIGHT to One Thouſand Acres of LAND, Part of Two Thouſand Seven Hundred ACRES, called Timber-Ridge, originally granted by Lord Baltimore to Vincent Low, Eſq; ſituate then in Cæcil County, Maryland, but, by the Line lately ſettled between that Province and Pennſylvania, falls into New-Caſtle County, upon Delaware, near the Head of a Creek, called Saſſafras, within a few Miles of Witherſpoon's Tavern, at the Head of Apoquinimy. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, may be more particularly informed of the Terms, by enquiring in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia, for SAMUEL PRESTON MOORE.

RED PORT WINE, of the beſt Quality,
And a few PIPES of
EXCELLENT TENERIFFE,
To be SOLD reaſonable, by
GEORGE MEADE, AND Co. 2m.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

July 13, 1774. NUMB. 2377.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS,

In publiſhing the following Remarks on the firſt and ſecond numbers of the Political Reflexions, which appeared in the Pennſylvania Packet, you will much oblige

Your's, &c.

To the Freemen of the City of *Philadelphia*, and Province of *Pennſylvania*.

This ſmooth diſcourſe and mild behaviour oft
Conceal a Traytor—Something whiſpers me
All is not right—CATO beware of LUCIUS.

Brethren and Fellow-countrymen,

I BEGAN to read the piece, intituled, *A few Political Reflexions*, &c. with great expectations, and, as I read, my heart glowed with pleaſure and ſatisfaction. The two or three firſt paragraphs appeared the effuſions of a noble, generous, determined, tho' prudent ſon of freedom and America. My heart approved his firmneſs and moderation, and my underſtanding was bribed to favour his ſentiments. I ſoon, however, met ſomething like treachery; but it was ſucceeded by ſuch warm expreſſions in favour of liberty, as nearly wiped off its impreſſion. Thus I continued ſome time, uncertain what judgment to form of the author's intentions. At laſt, as is my cuſtom when I meet with ſubjects of an intricate nature, which I want to examine to the bottom, I ſtripped his reflexions of all that warmth and glow of expreſſion, harmony of words, and oratorial embelliſhment, which are ſo apt to impoſe on the mind, and reduced them to *mere propoſals*, then examined their tendency, and drew ſuch conſequences from them, as I think experience will verify, if ever they be adopted. Theſe I offer to your moſt ſerious conſideration. If the author ſhould be offended at my freedom, my apology is, that to you I ſubmit them, as he has his reflexions; and that I hereby preſent him with a fair opportunity of removing the ſuſpicion of his being an enemy in diſguiſe.

I will ſay nothing of that "bewitching power of elo-quence," which is ſo apt "to gain the plaudit of the judg-ment," and miſlead the underſtanding. If he intends to ſerve the cauſe of liberty, he has certainly miſtaken the proper meaſures. But if he be a diſguiſed enemy, all his rhetorical flouriſhes and Harveyan flowrineſs ſhall not, I truſt, impoſe upon us; nor will the ardent zeal of pretended patriotiſm, with which he has ſo highly enlivened his propoſals, prevent our diſcerning their real tendency.

PROPOSALS extracted from the Political Reflexions, &c. with their moſt probable conſequences.

1. *Condemn the meaſures, ſo generally recommended by the other Colonies, as the ſureſt means of preſerving our freedom*; for this will give room to ſuſpect you of diſaffection to the cauſe, and not only occaſion diſtruſt, cauſe diviſions between you and your brethren, and diſcover a want of ſtedfaſtneſs and unanimity in your councils, but produce ſuch delays in your proceedings, as will anſwer the ſame end as immediate ſubmiſſion.

2. *Hint that Great-Britain may poſſibly reduce us to a ſtate of anarchy, and lay our civil government in ruin*; that we may be deterred by the thought from purſuing the moſt effectual meaſures.

3. *Propoſe the ſcheme of anſwering the demands of Great-Britain, by way of requiſition*; for there are but ſmall hopes of the Parliament's agreeing to it; and the meaſure would furniſh ſuch pretences for delay, as would *ruin Boſton, exhauſt our ſpirit*, and *enſlave America*.

4. *Let the plan of a general Non-importation alone be adopted*; becauſe it will be much more tedious and uncertain in its operation, and will not intereſt one half the number in your favour, as a more general ſtoppage of trade would do; but leſt a general Non-importation, with a temporary ſuſpenſion of remittances, ſhould work our deliverance.

5. *Let us not ſtop payment*; for if we did, the merchant and manufacturer would feel it immediately, and be forced to clamour loudly in our favour.

As this propoſal is of ſomewhat a delicate nature, and evidently calculated to catch the man of honeſty, integrity and ſtrict juſtice, I would beg leave to be indulged the liberty of remarking a little upon it, by way of digreſſion, before I proceed to his other propoſals.

Far be it from the heart of every lover of liberty and America ever to be actuated by ſiniſter motives, or once to entertain the thought of defrauding the merchants in Great-Britain of what we ſo juſtly owe them. If a merchant may with-hold payment for a few months, without being chargeable with the crime of injuſtice, when he finds his affairs require it, and that by neglecting this neceſſary ſtep he is likely to become bankrupt, and unable to pay his creditors, can it be accounted injuſtice in us to act upon the ſame principle, and with-hold remittances for a time, when our ſafety in ſome meaſure depends upon it. If we can hereby rouſe them to a more ſpirited and warm exertion in our favour, where is the injuſtice? And if continuing our remittances would operate greatly againſt us, why ſhould we do it?

We are told by the author of the reflexions, that we always owe to the merchants in Great-Britain three millions ſterling, or to the amount of a year's imports. Now if we remit this ſum to them as uſual, which in other circumſtances it would be our duty to do, will not they be enabled thereby to employ and pay the manufacturers for one whole year after importation has ceaſed, in all which time our meaſures would only be felt by ourſelves. Thus while we adopt one meaſure to preſerve our liberty, we will effectually counteract its influence by another. We are warmly ſolicited by the Reflector to put an implicit and unlimited confidence in the honour, principles and friendſhip of the Britiſh merchants. I muſt beg leave to tell him, that their conduct will by no means juſtify the meaſure. One of their largeſt and wealthieſt trading companies has already lent its aid to enſlave us. And the very men who live by our trade, and are enriched by our commerce, have never exerted themſelves to any purpoſe, unleſs when compelled to it. Shall it then be reckoned raſhneſs and injuſtice in our Maryland brethren to propoſe the temporary ſtopping of remittances, in order to procure their utmoſt exertion to obtain our relief? Or ſhall we, through a miſtaken notion of juſtice, put it in their power to defeat our meaſures? They wont want their money long, if proper meaſures are purſued. Let them be told, that they have not exerted themſelves on our behalf ſo early and warmly as they ought. That they have ſeen us oppreſſed, without being moved at our calamities. That we are therefore obliged to adopt meaſures, which nothing but the preſent exigency of our affairs could ever induce us to, and which that exigency will abundantly juſtify. In ſhort, that we are by their ſupineneſs and indifference laid under the neceſſity of preſerving our liberty by every peaceable meaſure in our power. That we will therefore diſtreſs them to the utmoſt, until they rouſe themſelves effectually in our behalf; but that their money ſhall be at their ſervice, as ſoon as they beſtir themſelves in good earneſt, our ports ſhall once more be opened, and that we will pour into their laps the wealth of America. Gentlemen, I aſk pardon for the digreſſion. Could I have ſuſpected that the propoſal proceeded from the Reflector's ſincere love of juſtice, I ſhould not have controverted it, though I would always have regarded it as miſtaken policy, and the higheſt injuſtice to a cauſe, in defence of which the God of juſtice has often miraculouſly exerted his power, and commiſſioned his Angels to defend it by the edge of the ſword. I revere men of principle, and would diſſuade every unjuſt proceeding. But as I ſuſpect his intentions, and as the very men who would be the greateſt ſufferers by the reſolutions, would never attribute it to our injuſtice, but to the curſed machinations of a deſpotic Miniſtry, who have reduced us to the neceſſity of adopting the meaſure to preſerve our freedom. I ſhall make no further apology for this long digreſſion, but proceed to his other propoſals.

6. *Let us continue our exports*; for we will hereby make proviſions cheap in Great-Britain, and the manufacturer will be enabled to live without our imports, or at leaſt will not feel the effects of our ſtopping them ſo ſeverely.

Let us, if poſſible, double our exports, let us bring them in our debt; for then they will have us compleatly in their power. Our country will be exhauſted of its produce without any returns, our farmers, millers, &c. will be unable to proceed in their buſineſs, and reduced to indigence, and our own market raiſed upon our citizens. Three millions ſterling and more would be entruſted to the honour of an Engliſh merchant, and left in his hands until all things are ſettled; and a Miniſterial mandate, ordering the merchant to refuſe payment until we ſubmit, may arm the whole landed intereſt of America againſt our liberties.

7. *Stop not even the tobacco trade*; for as it produces at leaſt 400,000*l.* ſterling to the revenue, it would be too likely to operate ſtrongly in our favour.

8. *Don't ſtop trade with the iſlands*; for then the ſeventy members in the Houſe of Commons, whoſe eſtates would be well nigh ruined by the meaſure, may favour America, and obtain our redreſs.

9. *Let us aſcertain and agree about what can be meant by acts of trade and navigation, before we proceed to a final ſettlement*; for if every other meaſure would fail our enemies, this alone would require many years to determine it, and leave the whole in the hands of our oppreſſors.

10. *If we ſtop remittances, let us engage to pay to the merchants in Great-Britain at leaſt* 150,000*l. ſterling, by way of compenſation*; for this would effectually ſtop their mouths, and make us ſoon ſick of our own meaſures; but that we may quarrel among ourſelves as ſoon as poſſible.

11. *Let a large and reſpectable committee be appointed to wait on our importing merchants, and oblige them to ſell the goods they have on hand at ſuch an advanced price, as ſhall indemnify them for the ſtoppage of their trade*, be it ever ſo long; for this is a meaſure the country has ever been averſe to. And finally, to compleat our deſtruction,

12. *Let us make as large a demand on Great-Britain as poſſible*; that the few friends we have left in her may be aſhamed of ſupporting us.

Let *the* IRON BILL, *the* HAT BILL, *the* WINE ACT, *&c. &c. be trumped up, and added to our preſent demands*; that the Parliament may be kept firm to the plan they have adopted, and leave no means untried to enſlave America, and bring us in ſackcloth to the feet of Lord North.

Theſe are the meaſures for which our Reflector contends, with a zeal which convinces him he is right. Theſe the plans on which he has exerted his utmoſt powers of elocution, and laboured with all his might; and ſhould they ever be adopted, their event will juſtify my concluſion; for then indeed America will fall, but, as ſome one has beautifully expreſſed it, ſhe will fall like a ſtrong man, and pull down the pillars of government along with her.

Leſt I ſhould be thought to pay too little attention to his earneſt zeal for juſtice, I would remark, that in the preſent exigency of our affairs, every freeman in the Britiſh empire who is not for us, is againſt us; and that every one, who can behold with indifference the oppreſſion of another, is neither a juſt, good nor upright man. And as the iſlands have above ſeventy members in that Houſe, which is now oppreſſing America, if they exert not themſelves in our behalf as much as in their power, we have great reaſon to reſent their indifference to our calamities, and may, with the higheſt degree of juſtice, adopt ſuch meaſures, as will oblige them to do their duty. And every freeman in Great-Britain, who ſees the meaſures purſued by his repreſentative againſt us, and does not ſtand forth in our defence, is as great an enemy as Lord North. And, I truſt you will give credit to the aſſertion, every American, who is not willing to adopt the moſt ſtrenuous and effectual meaſures, is our real, if not avowed and determined enemy, whether he dreſs himſelf in the guiſe of a Moderate Man, a Political Reflector, or any other Garb whatever.

Your ſafety depends on your own virtue. You have the means of your ſalvation in your own hands. And if you are enſlaved, *blame not your* ENEMIES, *but blame* YOURSELVES.

Remember your Anceſtors, who planted liberty in this country, remember yourſelves, your wives, your children and your lateſt poſterity, who are to reap the fruits of your preſent conduct. But above all, remember that God, who has appointed this land of liberty as a city of refuge to the diſtreſſed of all nations. To him you can look up with confidence, and in him you may truſt. You ſee your liberties are wreſting from you, a military Government is eſtabliſhing, you are to be harraſſed and oppreſſed to madneſs, and then, if you complain, you are to be carried home and hanged at Tyburn. O God, thou fountain of juſtice, thou protector of the diſtreſſed, inſpire us with firmneſs and reſolution, and let thy vengeance, and the vengeance of thy American children, fall heavily on the head of every ſecret abettor of oppreſſion, deſpotiſm and ſlavery. A PLAIN DEALER.

A letter from the Committee of Correſpondence in the province of Pennſylvania, to the Committee of Correſpondence in the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

GENTLEMEN, *Philadelphia, June 28, 1774.*

YOUR favour of the 28th ult. communicating to us, by order of your Houſe, the Act of Parliament, "To diſcontinue in ſuch manner, and for ſuch time as "are therein mentioned, the landing and diſcharging, "lading and ſhipping of goods, wares and merchandize, "at the town and within the harbour of Boſton, &c." is now before us, and we ſhall take the earlieſt opportunity to lay it before the Houſe of Repreſentatives of this province.

We cannot conſider this meaſure in any other light than an additional proof of a reſolution in the mother ſtate, to draw a revenue from the ſubject in America without his conſent. And on this principle we conclude that every Britiſh American colony will eſteem themſelves intimately concerned in it. Under this idea of the intention of Parliament, it certainly behoves us coolly and diſpaſſionately to meditate on the conſequences, and to leave no rational or probable means uneſſayed to avoid them, and to obtain that relief, which our rights as Engliſh ſubjects entitle us to demand.

What thoſe means ought to be, we think the ſeveral branches of the American Legiſlatures, in which the people are conſtitutionally repreſented, and who are veſted with their whole powers, ought to determine. We therefore only preſume to give you our private ſentiments, which muſt ever be ſubject to the amendment and controul of the body, of which we are only members, when we again mix with them.

We hope and earneſtly recommend that the great cauſe of American rights may be left to the management of the Repreſentatives of the people in every colony, as they alone are veſted with a conſtitutional power of enquiring into and redreſſing thoſe grievances, under which the ſubject may at any time be oppreſſed. Until this meaſure ſhall be fairly attempted, and a failure ſhall enſue, we cannot conceive the preſent diſpute between G. Britain and the Colonies can with any propriety or prudence be aſſumed by any other perſons whatever, or that in other hands any good conſequences can be rationally expected: And as we are in a ſtate of ſociety, where order, reaſon and policy ought to prevail, every meaſure which can only ſerve to irritate, and not convince, every act of violence, or even the appearance of it, ſhould be carefully avoided, as they cannot, under our preſent circumſtances, obtain us that relief we deſire and have a right to expect, but on the contrary may involve all America in difficulties, which no after wiſdom or prudence can ſurmount.

A congreſs of Delegates, choſen either by the Repreſentatives in Aſſembly, or by them in convention, appears to us the firſt proper ſtep to be taken. Nor are we dubious, but that it may be happily effected in a ſhort time, ſhould calm and prudent meaſures be purſued to obtain it. In this congreſs, compoſed of the Repreſentatives, conſtitutionally choſen, of all concerned, and who would of courſe act with weight and authority, ſomething might be produced, by their united wiſdom, to aſcertain our rights, and eſtabliſh a political union between the two countries, with the aſſent of both, which would effectually ſecure to Americans their future rights and privileges. —Any thing ſhort of this will leave the colonies in their preſent precarious ſtate; diſunited among themſelves, unſettled in their rights, ignorant of their duties, and deſtitute of that connection with G. Britain, which is indiſpenſably neceſſary to the ſafety and happineſs of both.

We are, &c.

JOSEPH GALLOWAY, Speaker,
SAMUEL RHOADS,
WILLIAM RODMAN,
ISAAC PEARSON,
} Committee of Correſpondence.

P. S. The Aſſembly of this province are ſummoned by the Governor's writs to meet on the 18th of next month.

To the Committee of Correſpondence of the province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

CAPE-MAY, July 7, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

THIRTY STEERS and ſpayed HEIFERS, of four and five Years old each, ſeven OXEN, and a few Milch COWS. Enquire of AARON LEAMING. ‖ 7ſ6.

WANTED, as a COOK in a genteel Family, a WOMAN, that can be well recommended. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the fourth Page.*]

By the Halifax Packet, Capt. Boulderſon, arrived at New-York from Falmouth, we have the following Advices.

WARSAW, March 19.

AS ſoon as advice came that the Ruſſians, not content with their firſt acquiſitions, were making further encroachments into Great Poland, and the greateſt part of the Biſhopric of Cujavia, the Delegates ſent a deputation to the Ruſſian Miniſter, to know if this innovation was made with the conſent of his Court; and ſeveral Members declared to him, that as the King of Pruſſia did not abide by the treaty he had but juſt concluded with the Republic, they were reſolved to aſſemble no more. What anſwer the Ruſſian Miniſter gave is not known, but it is certain that for ſome days paſt the Delegates have acted with more reſolution than before.

Hamburgh, April 22. We have received advice, that a battalion of Pruſſian troops has ſeized on the town of Rawitſch in Great Poland, and that another body of the ſame troops has taken poſſeſſion of eleven towns in Cujavia, beſides a great number of ſmaller places. Our letters add, that a new Confederation is forming in Poland, into which the King has entered.

LONDON, *April 23.*

Extract of a Letter from Warſaw, April 12.

"The Auſtrian Troops have taken entire poſſeſſion of the whole Palatinates of Chelm and Lemberg, have put garriſons into the cities of thoſe names, and fortified or otherwiſe ſecured all the places of any conſequence. This meaſure, ſo obſtinately purſued by the Emperor, is likely to create a diſſenſion between the Courts of Vienna and Peterſburgh, as thoſe Palatinates are part of Red Ruſſia, and by the particular treaty all that province was given to the Empreſs of Ruſſia. Her Imperial Majeſty has ordered her Miniſter at the Court of Vienna (Baron Stackelberg) to repreſent this infraction, and requeſt that the troops may be drawn off. The Ruſſian Miniſter here is likewiſe ordered to acquaint the delegation with the above proceeding."

April 26. Letters from Peterſburgh mention, that 7000 ſeamen are ordered to be raiſed.

Some letters from Vienna mention, that 10,000 troops are ordered from the frontiers of Turkey towards Poland.

Extract of a Letter from Hamburgh.

"A great number of Saltſburghers are preparing to embark on board an Engliſh veſſel lying in the Elbe, for the Engliſh colony of South-Carolina in America."

April 28. The Parliament, it is now aſſerted, will not riſe till Thurſday, the 17th of June, at ſooneſt.

Extract of a Letter from Peterſburgh, dated March 31.

"Though ſome give out that a treaty is on the carpet, our Court ſeems to think it moſt prudent to make it ſword in hand: For Captain Kingſbergen, a marine Dutch Officer, who commanded our fleet in the White Sea laſt year with great ſucceſs, is already ſet out for Balaclava, in the Crimea, in order to put the fleet in order to attack Oczakow by ſea, whilſt the army under Prince Dolgorocki, which has been furniſhed with a large train of artillery, is to beſiege it by land. The ſiege is intended to begin in the month of May.—Oczakow is ſituate on the right ſide of the Nieper, or Boryſthenes, near where this river empties itſelf into the White Sea, and is a place of vaſt ſtrength and importance. The caſtle ſtands on a rock which entirely commands the city. It was taken by aſſault in the year 1737 by one of our armies, under the command of Count Munich, when the garriſon conſiſted of 22,000 men, who were made priſoners of war, together with an immenſe booty. The fortifications were afterwards razed, and the place diſmantled, but was redelivered to the Turks in 1739, who have ſince reſtored it to its former ſtrength, as it is a place of much conſequence to them. Orders are likewiſe given for reinforcing our army under General Romanzow."

On the other ſide, according to the lateſt and moſt authentic accounts from Conſtantinople, the Porte continues to make the moſt vigorous preparations for the enſuing campaign, and will have more numerous armies in the field than heretofore.

Extract of a Letter from Conſtantinople, dated March 6.

"His ſublime Highneſs the Grand Signor has iſſued orders for taking on a conſiderable number of hands in the founderies for caſting of cannon, anchors, ſhot, &c. Likewiſe in the dock-yards, and rigging-houſes, to compleat with all expedition the preparations which are making, for maintaining the war againſt the Ruſſians with the utmoſt vigour. The armaments both by ſea and land will, on the ſide of the Turks, be more conſiderable this campaign than ever; and as the Emperor has taken every precaution to chuſe the beſt and moſt experienced officers, in all human probability ſomething deciſive may now be executed."

April 30. A letter from Paris ſays, "Our Court has lately received ſome diſpatches from Vienna, which have occaſioned extraordinary councils."

Extract of a letter from Norwich, April 25.

"It touches one's heart to ſee the miſery of our poor weavers. There uſed to be orders from the American merchants, but thoſe being ſtopped, prevent our manufacturers from being able to employ the poor workmen."

We hear from Chippenham, thar the woollen trade there, in the Devizes, and all the neighbourhood, is very dead; that the journeymen clothiers, and their families, are running about the country in a moſt miſerable condition to ſeek bread, which is chiefly owing to the merchants in Briſtol not making the uſual proviſion for furniſhing America.

Laſt Thurſday, in the Houſe of Commons, Mr. Dowdeſwell moved for leave to bring up a petition from William Bollan, Agent for the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in New-England, which petition, he ſaid, deſired, that the bill for regulating the civil government, and the bill for the more impartial adminiſtration of juſtice, might not paſs into a law, until he ſhould have time to receive an anſwer from the above province to letters he had ſent.---- Mr. Dowdeſwell premiſed, that he ſhould reſerve himſelf for Monday, when he ſhould be explicit in his oppoſition to both the bills; yet, from only opening his intention, he was inſenſibly drawn into the following ſpeech:

After the part I have taken in the progreſs of theſe affairs, and the direct manner in which I have expreſſed myſelf on former occaſions, I ſhall have the leſs to trouble the Houſe with on this occaſion. The petition I have now brought up is, in the matter of its requeſt, ſo reaſonable, that I cannot perſuade myſelf the Houſe will reject it. I ſhould wiſh the affair might be ſeriouſly conſidered. What is the preſent ſtage of your progreſs? You are carrying through an act, that is to work a total change in the chartered conſtitution of a free country, in order to prevent riots, and an improper conduct in the mob of that country;---and leſt, in carrying that act into execution, you meet with a reſiſtance that you expect (and in that very expectation prove that they may reſiſt, without the imputation of an unexpected crime) you bring in another to regulate the trial of offenders, by which you deſtroy the trial by jury, and drag the people acroſs the Atlantic to give evidence in Weſtminſter-Hall;--Regulations, the flagrancy of which has been ſufficiently expoſed, and branded in the manner they deſerve. The Agent of the province, alarmed at ſo weighty a reſentment, and ſo cruel a puniſhment on the conſtitution and liberty of his country, for the evil actions of the ſcum of the people, preſents a petition to you. What is the purport of it?---Only to pray you to ſuſpend your judgment, until he can receive inſtructions from his conſtituents;---that is, he begs a whole country may not be condemned, without a ſingle perſon, authoriſed by it, to appear in its defence.

Now, Sir, I think the prayer of this petition ſo perfectly reaſonable, that it appears impoſſible to be rejected out of the Court of Inquiſition. It is no inquiry whether your meaſure is juſt or not. We may admit it to be, in our opinions, juſt, proper and political, and yet aſſert the neceſſity of hearing the province, before you condemn it to a ſevere puniſhment. I will not ſay it is wrong to act thus—I ſay it is impoſſible—common juſtice—the feelings of mankind—condemn it.

Sir George Saville, Mr. Burke, Mr. T. Townſhend, &c. ſpoke ably on the ſame ſide of the queſtion.

To the arguments of the above gentlemen, Lord North made the following reply:

I do not riſe with a deſign to attempt anſwering every objection that ingenuity can frame againſt the meaſure. The moſt ingenious man will never be able to ſketch a plan, however ſimple, to which objections may not be ſtarted. The only point at preſent before us is, ſhould we delay paſſing theſe acts, in order to hear what the town of Boſton can ſay in defence of themſelves—Is there or is there not propriety in ſuch delay? I reply, that it would be abſurd; the fact of their crimes is authenticated, we want no freſh proofs, no gentleman has expreſſed any doubts, we ſhould therefore wait to hear how they might exculpate themſelves (that is, the Council and Aſſembly) and lay the blame on the mob poſſibly. We ſhould ſuſpend our meaſures, to know what recompence they would make; we ſhould ſtop to hear their conceſſions; are the friends of theſe acts every moment to recal to the minds of their oppoſers, the ſentiments they were full of at the opening of the buſineſs? "Go to the bottom of the evil, or let it alone, no more paliatives." So, Sir, if the town of Boſton makes conceſſions and recompences, our buſineſs is done, and our purpoſe anſwered: Very far from it—theſe bills are not brought in for one or the other; they are to prevent ſuch horrid evils in future, to regulate the conſtitution on the plan of other colonies, that flouriſh under their conſtitution as much as Boſton with its anarchy, and to indemnify the legal executors of your decrees. View the affair in this light, and all your objections fall. Let the whole colony appear at your bar, and every argument they can uſe, every conceſſion they can make, will all be relative to the paſt, not the future. Theſe bills, Sir, have much more uſeful and more neceſſary deſtination, the prevention of future evils. Should we now delay the progreſs of this important buſineſs, in order to go back into our old ſyſtem of paliatives, under the pretence of hearing what arguments may be uſed in defence of the moſt atrocious actions?

The motion was alſo very ſtrongly oppoſed by Mr. Wedderburne, Mr. Dyſon, &c.

At half paſt ſix o'clock the queſtion was put, "That leave be given to bring up this petition." Upon which the Houſe divided, Ayes 32, Noes 95.

May 2. A ſcheme is in agitation for eſtabliſhing a mint for ſilver coinage at New-York, in America, for the better regulation of American currency, which will ſhortly be executed.

The Premier has hinted his deſire to a Great Perſonage of retiring as ſoon as America is, by his endeavours, brought to a ſtate of tranquility. If this is true, we are not likely to have a new Premier for ſome years.

The advocates for the preſent Adminiſtration have induſtriouſly circulated a report, that when the Sheriffs of London waited on Lord Chatham, he told them, the preſent meaſures againſt America were exceedingly proper, and the Miniſter would have deſerved to looſe his head, if he had not acted exactly as he has done; this is preciſely the reverſe of the truth. That great man declared, that it was to the laſt degree unprecedented and unjuſt to puniſh men without being heard. That the Americans had been always ready to grant ſupplies, when conſtutionally required, which he himſelf had fully experienced. That this country could not exiſt without her American commerce, which was an ample retribution for our protection. He added, that he was perfectly perſuaded that America would never think of refuſing obedience to Parliament, as long as we abſtained from ſo groſs an act of oppreſſion and injuſtice, as forcing our hands into their purſes.

May 3. A private letter from Paris received by yeſterday's mail informs us, that when the poſt ſet out it was univerſally reported there, that a moſt terrible earthquake had happened at Naples, by which the greateſt part of that city was ruined, and many thouſand people periſhed.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, April 26.

"Prince Gallitzin, Envoy Extraordinary from Ruſſia, has juſt received a letter from Peterſburgh, with an account, that advice had been received from Caſan, that General Bibikow having marched ſeveral detachments of his troops againſt the Rebels, they had engaged them with ſo much ſucceſs on different occaſions, that they had taken 1436 priſoners, and thirty-three pieces of cannon; that the General had likewiſe found means to get diſperſed among the Rebels the Empreſs of Ruſſia's manifeſto, in which ſhe promiſes pardon to all who ſhould ſurrender themſelves, which had induced many of them to make a proper ſubmiſſion; ſo that there was reaſon to hope that perfect tranquility would ſoon be reſtored in the government of Orembourg.

"The laſt letters from Dantzic repreſent that town to be in a very critical ſituation; that the Pruſſian troops keep the place in a manner blocked up, and permit nothing to go in or out of it. Theſe letters add, that there has been an inſurrection at Thorn, where the people have called upon the Magiſtrates to ſubmit to the King of Pruſſia. We are extremely impatient to know the reſult of the above-mentioned inſurrection, and the fate of that town and Dantzic."

Among other arguments yeſterday in the Houſe of Commons, on the third reading of the bill for regulating the Civil Government of the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, the following were urged againſt it, viz. That the want of proportion between the crime alledged againſt the town of Boſton, and the puniſhment by this bill inflicted, was ridiculous; that nothing could be more abſurd than to alter, or rather deſtroy the conſtitution of a free government, becauſe a licentious rabble had been guilty of a riot; that the common cant obſervation of the new modelled government reſembling that of other Colonies, was a very futile reaſon for overturning the mode, which had neceſſarily become ſacred and habitual to a numerous people, from a courſe of near 200 years; that ſuch an idea betrayed, in the cleareſt manner, the folly and ignorance of the fathers of theſe bills; that government, however, proceeding originally from accident, becauſe in ſuch a period rooted in the habits of the people, and from thence muſt be ſuppoſed to be a government of what Monteſquieu calls *manners*. To change it, you muſt change the ideas of the people, or govern by force of arms; and then call your ſcheme by what name you pleaſe, it is a deſpotiſm. Who can, with any ſhadow of reaſon, ſuppoſe, that a long attention and habitual ſubmiſſion to the preſent form, which is favourable to freedom has not begot an affection in the people? And yet theſe bills treat a numerous people, and a powerful one, with no more ceremony in this important point, than you would beſtow upon ſuch a Colony as the iſland of St. John. How can ſuch a conduct be called by any name but thoſe of folly, ignorance and preſumption?

Mr. Dunning ſpoke for near two hours againſt the Boſton bills.

The Houſe was extremely full all day, and the gallery doors, both top and bottom, were locked.

A letter from Warſaw, dated April 17, ſays, "The ſituation we are in at preſent is truly alarming; the Pruſſian troops have already actually taken poſſeſſion of a diſtrict of Great Poland, conſiſting of about 150 Engliſh miles long, and 40 broad; they are at preſent as far as Kleczow, and ſeem to march farther ſtill; they pulled down the Poliſh arms, and put the Pruſſian Eagle upon all the Stadthouſes and public offices; and circulating letters have been iſſued from the Pruſſian Opper-office at Cujavia, dated the 4th inſtant, to the Woiwardehood Kaliſch Inowroklaw, and in the whole diſtrict, which juſt now was taken by the Pruſſians, that the inhabitants ſhall in future not accept of any order from the Poliſh government, nor ſhall they pay taxes, duties, &c. to the crown of Poland, but to the Pruſſian office, which ſhall be appointed for that purpoſe. Since this diſagreeable news was heard here, the Delegates broke up, and declared the treaty between the Poliſh Republic and the Three United Powers null and void, as the conduct of the King of Pruſſia, with regard to Great Poland, can be viewed in no other light than as a plain and open encroachment upon that treaty, to which Auſtria and Ruſſia, as Guarantees, remain indifferent, and conſequently the whole treaty ceaſes. In the mean time troops of all the Three Powers approach to this place, in order to ſurround it towards the opening of the Dyet, which is to be on the 6th of May, and Heaven knows how we ſhall be violated then."

May 5. The bill for providing quarters for the troops in North-America, was read yeſterday a ſecond time in the Lower Aſſembly, and committed for this day.

Many people have been wicked enough to inſinuate that no offers have been made to government, for the loſs the India company ſuſtained by the tea;—we can contradict theſe aſſertions with truth; for Meſſrs. Champion and Dickenſon, Haly and Hopkins, Lane, Son and Frazer, &c. have offered ninety thouſand pounds to Lord North, to indemnify the company for the loſs ſuſtained, to hold back the Boſton bill; but then Lord North replied, "That things were gone too far to be altered."

May 7. By the French mail which arrived yeſterday we received the following letter, dated Verſailles, May 1.

"The 27th ult. his Majeſty, being at Trianon, was ſeized with a ſhivering, which was followed by a fever, violent pains in his head and loins, and a tendency to vomit, the ordinary remedies were immediately adminiſtered, and next day his Majeſty determined to be brought to Verſailles. The 29th he was twice let blood, and in the evening the ſmall-pox made its appearance. By the help of an emetic, which was immediately adminiſtered, the eruption was greatly facilitated, and made great progreſs the following day. The 30th in the morning veſicatories were applied to his legs. And this morning the eruption appears to advance favourably and the bliſters have had the moſt deſirable effect. His Majeſty is as well as can be expected in this dangerous illneſs. He is in his ſixty-fifth year.

Copy of a Letter from Dover, dated May 4, 1774.

"SIR,

"I have juſt time to inform you, that within this hour Mr. Gordon, his Majeſty's Conſul at Bruſſels, landed at this place from Calais, and brings an account that the poſt horſes are ſtopped throughout France; on what occaſion it is not known, but it is imagined the French King is either dead, or dangerouſly ill.

"I am, Sir, yours, &c."

The Miniſtry are dreadfully alarmed at the late advices from France, and apprehend that the King of France's death will bring on a war between the two crowns; but the gentry of the army and navy are all alive at the expectation of his death. Is it not ſtrange that the Miniſtry ſhould be affected as if they were going to fight, and the Gentlemen of the ſword in as high ſpirits as if they were to come into the Miniſtry?

PORTSMOUTH *(New-Hampſhire)* July 1.

Laſt Saturday arrived here Capt. Brown, in a maſt ſhip, in 8 weeks from London, who brings no later news than we have had already; in whom came ten paſſengers; and unluckily for this place, there were on board 27 cheſts of that pernicious, deſtructive, troubleſome commodity, called TEA, which for a long time has, and ſtill keeps the whole continent in a ferment, the duty on which operates in ſo violent a manner on the minds of the inhabitants, not only in the ſea-port towns, but the whole country in general, that it will require the moſt cooling medicines, and the beſt ſkill of the ableſt political phyſicians, to prevent the body politic from great convulſions.—However, upon its being certified that there actually were 27 cheſts of tea conſigned to Edward Parry, Eſq; of this town, a meeting of the inhabitants of the town was immediately called, and a ſpecial Committee choſen to wait upon Mr. Parry, the conſignee, to know whether he would conſent to certain propoſals which were made to him, that the tea might not be ſold here, but re-ſhipped, who in a genteel manner gave them all the reaſonable ſatisfaction they could deſire, and a watch of 25 men were appointed by the town to watch it two days and two nights, and the third day it was put on board another veſſel, and ſent out of this harbour, with a fair wind, committed to the watry element, and hope in due time the owners thereof will receive the nett proceeds, and for the future take care how they ſend any diſagreeable commodity to this province, with a duty thereon.

BOSTON, July 4.

So far are the people of this province from diſcovering the "high criminality" of "a certain inſtrument, purporting to be a *ſolemn league and covenant*," that it has made more rapid progreſs thro' many towns *ſince Thurſday laſt*, than ever before. By what Act of the Britiſh Parliament, or clauſe in the oath of allegiance, are we inhibited from raiſing our own flax and wool, or encouraging our own manufactures, in preference to thoſe of any other country? If there be no Act of the Britiſh Parliament or of the province againſt it, what are the "dangerous conſequences" which we are told will enſue? A cool obſerver of the times cannot but ſmile to hear ſome connoiſſeurs ſay, that the trade of the Colonies is of no more importance to the Mother Country than a ſingle thread in

a whole piece, while others, with as *high a tone*, assure us, that to "suspend all commercial intercourse" with her in *one province* only, will "*distress the British nation.*"

We hear from the westward, that Brigadier R——— having openly declared, upon a sight of the solemn league and covenant, that he would commit the man to goal that would presume to sign it, upwards of 100 persons immediately put their names to it.——A wise man might easily have foreseen, that this would have been the consequence of such an imprudent threat.

We hear that a certain L. G——r has informed G. G—e that his province is in a state of anarchy and confusion—That the Mayor and Aldermen, who opposed the inhabitants, were tumbled in the dirt for their exertions, and that ships and troops are absolutely necessary to restore peace and *good* order.

Since our last arrived a number of transports from Ireland, having on board the 5th and 38th regiments of foot.

Friday last arrived here from England, Vice Admiral Graves, in the Preston man of war, of 50 guns.

A company of the Royal Train of Artillery, with 8 pieces of cannon, landed here from the Castle on Saturday last, and are encamped on Powder-House-Hill in the Common.

NEW-YORK, July 7.

On Monday evening the Committee met, and nominated five Gentlemen as delegates at the Grand Congress on the first of next September, who are to be proposed to the citizens, summoned to assemble this day at twelve o'clock at the City-Hall, for their approbation; or to make such alterations as may be agreed on.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.

Extracts of sundry letters from Pittsburgh, June 24, 1774.

"Since our last, of the 19th, CONOLLY sent out an armed party, to way-lay the road about six miles from town, who fell upon a party of carriers, abused them, and searched their lading, among which they found one load of powder, sent up by Mr. *Joseph Spear*, for the use of the distressed inhabitants of this county, of which *Conolly*'s party robbed them, and carried it to their fort. When the master-carrier applied to *Conolly* for a receipt, he would give him none, but was beat and abused in a cruel manner for asking it, by one *Ashton*, who is Captain of his appointment.

"We have certain accounts that the three friendly Indians, who so faithfully escorted the traders and their party to this place, were way-laid on their return home, near the mouth of Beaver-Creek, by one of the two parties which *Conolly* sent out in the night after them, and who fired upon them, and shot one of the Indians thro' the body, and then run off, it is said, like brave fellows! The other two Indians assisted their wounded companion, and got off with him, without any further damage, than the loss of part of the presents they had received from our traders for their fidelity. This party of *Conolly*'s consisted of 12 men and an officer. Yesterday Capt. M'Kee's servant, one William Herbert, was shot dead by one of *Conolly*'s centinels, as he went into the fort through the sally-port; but we believe this to be an accident.

"The principal inhabitants are harrassed in a manner that cannot be borne. They are under the very worst kind of military government. For surely there can be no law in Virginia (supposing their laws to extend here) which can empower any person whomsoever to seize upon the property of another, and apply it to his own use, without, or even against, the owner's consent. Yet this is done every day about Pittsburgh. Do they want provisions—it is only ordering out a party, to shoot down the first they meet with of any kind. It is true, if an owner appears, they are appraised, and he gets a certificate;--but what is he the better? He must take a journey of 250 miles to *Staunton*, to get it allowed by the Court, and he must take another of the same distance to get his money, and all this to a poor man for perhaps the only cow he has in the world, and on the milk of which an infant family is depending. Is not this sporting with peoples property in a more wanton and cruel manner, than is done in the most despotic governments on earth? It would indeed be greater kindness not to mock them with the hopes of satisfaction."

Extract of a letter from Carlisle, July 4, 1774.

"Our last accounts from Fort-Pitt are very good in one sense. The Traders are all arrived safe with their goods at that place, being escorted and protected by some Shawanese Indians, who were sent to Col. Croghan's, as it was imagined they would not be safe at the Fort, the Virginians having a party of militia under arms at that place. Conolly, their Captain, as soon as he heard of the Indians being at Croghan's, sent forty of his men to take them prisoners, notwithstanding their kindness to our people; but the Traders giving them notice of the design, they immediately went off. Conolly's party followed and overtook them, fired upon and wounded one of them; the other two took the wounded Indian off, and made their escape, and a day or two afterwards met a party of Indians, escorting another of the Traders with his effects from the Lakes---The escorting party of Indians no sooner saw the wounded man, but they immediately ordered the skins to be unloaded, and held a council what was best to be done. But the Traders, who had arrived at Fort-Pitt, fearing some bad consequences might happen from the conduct of the party, which Conolly had sent out, immediately followed the Indians, and came up with them the day after they had met with the other party, and advised them to return to their own country; at the same time telling them, that Pennsylvania had no part in the mischief already done, and that the Virginians entirely were in fault.

"We hear from Virginia, that a large body of men are going out against the Indians by order of Government, the rendezvous to be at the mouth of the Great Kanhawa river, and there to build forts, and fortify themselves.

"We are informed that young Cressop, who first began the quarrel with the Indians, and murdered a number of them in a cowardly manner, has received a letter of thanks from Lord Dunmore.---From hence it appears that a scheming party in Virginia are making a tool of their Governor, to execute the plans formed by them for their private emolument, who, being mostly land jobbers, would wish to have those lands, which were meant to be given to the officers in general."

The Freeholders and Inhabitants of Hunterdon county, in the province of New-Jersey, convened by advertisement, at the house of John Ringo, in Amwell, in said county, on Friday, the 8th July, 1774, SAMUEL TUCKER, *Esq; in the chair, came into the following resolutions, without a dissenting voice, viz.*

1. WE do most expressly declare, recognize and acknowledge his Majesty King George the Third to be the lawful and rightful King of Great-Britain, and all other his dominions, and that it is the indispensible duty of this Colony, under the enjoyment of our constitutional privileges and immunities, as being a part of his Majesty's dominions, always to bear faithful and true allegiance to his Majesty, and him to defend to the utmost of our power, against all attempts upon his person, crown and dignity.

2. That it is the undoubted, hereditary right of an English subject to give and grant what is absolutely his own, either by himself or his Representative, and that the only lawful Representatives of the freemen of this Colony are the persons they elect to serve as members of the General Assembly thereof.

3. That any act of Parliament for the apprehending and carrying persons into another Colony, or to Great-Britain, to be tried for any crime, alledged to be committed within this Colony, or subjecting them to be tried by Commissioners, or any court constituted by act of Parliament, or otherwise, within this Colony, in a summary way, without a jury of the vicinage, is unconstitutional, and subversive of the rights and liberties of the free subjects of this Colony.

4. That it is our indispensible duty, which we owe to our King, our country, ourselves and our posterity, by all lawful ways and means in our power, to maintain, defend and preserve our loyalty, rights and liberties, and to transmit them inviolate to the latest generations; and that it is our fixed, determined and unalterable resolution faithfully to discharge this our bounden duty.

5. That it is our unanimous opinion, that it would conduce to the restoration of the liberties of America, should the Colonies enter into a joint agreement not to purchase or use any articles of British manufactury, nor any commodities imported from the East-Indies, under such restrictions, as may be agreed on by a general congress of delegates from all the Colonies, hereafter to be appointed.

6. That as the town of Boston is now suffering in the common cause of American freedom, it is the opinion of this meeting, that subscriptions be hereafter opened in every town in this county, and the money subscribed to be applied towards the relief of the suffering poor in said town of Boston, until they may be relieved, by being restored to their just rights and privileges.

7. That this county will appoint a Committee to meet the Committees of the several counties of this Colony, at such time and place as may be agreed on, in order to elect and appoint delegates to represent this Colony at the general congress, whose resolutions and determinations we will most strictly adhere to, and abide by. And we do hereby unanimously request the following gentlemen to accept of that trust, and do accordingly appoint them our Committee for the purpose aforesaid, viz. Samuel Tucker, John Mehelm, John Hart, Isaac Smith, Charles Coxe, Joachim Griggs, Benjamin Brearly, Abraham Hunt, and John Emley.

As we apprehend New-Brunswick is not so convenient to the members of the lower counties, and that all the counties will hardly have sufficient time to appoint their Committees by the 21st of July, with submission, we would propose Princeton, as most central, to be the place, and Thursday, the 11th of August, the time of meeting of the several Committees.

THOMAS SHELTON, Com. Clk.

JULY 6, 1774.

To the Freeholders of the County of BURLINGTON.

THE several acts of Parliament, made relating to the *British* Colonies in *North-America*, and their operations upon the PROPERTY, LIBERTY and LIVES, of the good people of this country, are too well known to require an explanation. It is impossible that any people, impressed with the least sense of constitutional liberty, should ever patiently submit to such enormous grievances. You are therefore earnestly requested to meet together at the Court-house in *Burlington*, on *Wednesday*, the 20th instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to consider of the most proper mode of procuring relief at this alarming crisis.

A FREEHOLDER.

Gloucester, New-Jersey, July 11, 1774.

THE inhabitants of the county of Gloucester are earnestly called upon to attend a General Meeting of the county, at the Court-house in the town of Gloucester, on Monday, the 18th instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to consider of some proper measures to be taken in support of AMERICAN FREEDOM, at this alarming crisis.

At a meeting of the Freeholders and others, inhabitants of Loudoun county, in the Colony of Virginia, held at the Court-house in Leesburgh, on the 14th of June, a number of spirited Resolves, for preserving the rights and liberties of North-America, were passed, and a Committee appointed to represent that county at the general meeting, to be held at Williamsburg on the first of August, as also to correspond with the other Committees.

On the 9th instant departed this life, in the 28th year of his age, after a short illness, BENJAMIN TRAPNEL, *of this city; a young man, whose unaffected openness of disposition, and manly frankness of heart, endeared him to a numerous acquaintance. His honest gratitude for the kind offices of those friends, who promoted his well-being in life, was manifested by a steady attachment to their interest and honour; his judgment, prudence, diligence and fidelity, in discharging the duties of his station, gave him that place in the esteem and affections of those with whom he was immediately connected, which death cannot efface.*

May the lustre of his example, as a youth of unblemished integrity of heart, have a happy effect on the minds of other youth, who knew and loved him.

His remains were decently interred in Friends burying-ground, attended by a very large and respectable number of his fellow-citizens.

Captain Barber, from Lisbon, on the 9th ult. in lat. 36: 21, long. 25:30, spoke the schooner Adventure, Capt. Kent, from Carthagena and Gibraltar for Boston, out 12 days; and on the 17th, in lat. 34:54, long. 32, he spoke the brig Betsey, Capt. Winter, from Cadiz for Boston, out 21 days.----Capt. Barber left Lisbon the 30th of May, and says it was then currently reported there, that the French Ambassador had waited on the King of Portugal, with an Account of the death of his Master, and that the Court were preparing to go into mourning on the occasion.

Captain Cook, from Leghorn, on the 22d ult. in lat. 32, long. 53:30, spoke the ship Triumph, Capt. Rogers, from Leghorn for Virginia, out 51 days; 30th, in lat. 37, long. 69:30, spoke a brig, Capt. Ore, from Dieppe for Virginia, out 7 weeks; on the 5th inst. in lat. 38:45, long. 69, spoke the ship Nancy, Capt. Donavon, from this port for Lisbon, 4 days out; and on the 6th, in lat. 39:16, long. 73, spoke a brig, Capt. Jones, from Baltimore for Casco-Bay, 4 days out, all well.

Captain Jones, from Gibraltar, on the 20th ult. in lat. 26, long. 63:30, spoke a sloop, Capt. Rose, from Casco-Bay for Barbados; and on the 26th, in lat. 37, long 70:30, he spoke a sloop, from this port for New-Providence, out four Days, all well.

Captain Souder, from Leghorn, on the 28th ult. in lat. 26, long. 62, spoke a sloop, Capt. Gilbert, from Virginia for St. Kitts, 18 days out; and on the 7th inst. in lat 35, long. 72:30, he spoke the brig Ann, Capt. Eve, from this port for Jamaica, out 5 days.

Arrived from this Port. Captain Lawrence, at Liverpool; Mitchell, M'Cadden, Gensell, Dunn, York, and Casson, at Lisbon; Candel, at Cadiz; Albro (last from Maryland) at Barcelona; Crawford, at Leghorn; and Capt. Gregory, at Jamaica.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, Inward Entries.

Sloop Peggy, J. Watson, from Virginia. Brig Kitty, M. Ferns, and Sloop Philadelphia Packet, S. Freeman, N. Carolina. Schooner Betsey, R. Patterson, Jamaica. Snow Sarah, R. Jones, Alicant. Sloop John, J. Spafford, St. Vincents. Brig Rachel, L. Simmons, Lisbon.

OUTWARDS. Ship Jane, C. M'Causland, and Brig Dolphin, J. Randall, to London, Schooner Dove, N. Bartlett, Salem, N. E. Ship Friendship, T. Jann, Cork. Snow Patty and Peggy, R. Hardie, Lisbon. Sloop Rachel, W. Raddon, Georgia.

CLEARED. Sloop Polly, T. Buck; Brig Commerce, J. Nicoll, and Sloop Discovery, G. Watson, N. Carolina. Brig Fancy, T. Murdock, Barbados. Brig Sea Nymph, W. Moore, S. Carolina. Schooner Catharine, J. Huston, and Schooner Lively, J. Welsh, Halifax. Brig Patty, T. Rawlins, Dominica. Brig Unity, P. Flynn, Georgia. Brig Two Brothers, J. Stephen, Jamaica Brig Nancy, W. Adamson, Gibraltar. Snow John and William, R. Fennix, Newfoundland.

WANTS an Employment, in either a Store or Compting-House, a young Man, who can be well recommended, writes a good Hand, and has served in both Places; he would have no Objection to engage for two or three Years. Any One who may have Occasion for such a Person, by directing a Line to A. B. to be left at the Printers hereof, mentioning where to be found, will be immediately attended on. ¶

WHEREAS sundry advertisements have been put in the public papers by RANDLE MITCHELL, late of Philadelphia, merchant, since November last, requesting all persons indebted to him, to pay off their balances due him, either on bond, note or book debt, and yet, to this time, the greater part of those have paid little regard to them, many and large debts yet remain unpaid, he is now absolutely, and for the last time, determined to acquaint them that remain yet indebted to him, without exception of persons, that all those, who do not discharge their accounts before the 10th day of August next, they will be put into lawyers hands to recover, in the different counties where they reside, and as he has indulged them much to his own prejudice, they cannot now blame him for proceeding to recover his just debts; they are requested to call at Mr. JOHN MITCHELL's, in Front-street, and pay either to him or Mr. JOHN BROWN, who attends there to receive the same, and are fully impowered to give discharges.

WANTED to HIRE by the YEAR,

A SOBER elderly or middle-aged MAN, well acquainted with Farming, to live on a Farm near this City.----Also a WOMAN, who understands the Management of a Dairy. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

TO BE SOLD

THE Time of a SERVANT LAD, who has between 5 and 6 Years to serve. Enquire of Mr. JAMES WHITEHEAD, Keeper of the Work-house. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

THE Time of a strong healthy Dutch Servant LAD, about 20 Years of Age, has three Years to serve, fit for Country Business. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

OFFICE for the SALE of Real Estates.

TO BE SOLD by public vendue, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 20th day of July, at two o'clock in the afternoon, unless previously disposed of at private sale, two lots or parcels of ground, containing about 8 acres, situated within the city of Philadelphia, on both sides of Sassafras or Race-street, adjoining the east side of the river Schuylkill.

Those lots will be divided into 42 smaller lots, each of which will have a front of about 36 feet, on a fifty feet street, and none of them will contain less than 132 feet in depth.

Also, two other lots or parcels of ground, containing about 4 acres, situated on both sides of Mulberry or Arch-street, between the Front and Second-streets from Schuylkill; these will be divided into 34 smaller lots, having fronts of 34, 36 and 38 feet, on the streets aforesaid, and none of them less than 102 feet deep.

Also, one other lot or parcel of ground, situated on the north side of High or Market-street, between the said Front and Second-streets from Schuylkill; this will be divided into 11 lots, each having a front of 36 feet, on Market-street, and extending in depth 102 feet.

The situation of these lots, on and near the river Schuylkill, affording an extensive prospect both up and down that beautiful stream, greatly recommends them both for business and pleasure. The citizen, whose daily attention to business renders a more remote retreat from the pernicious heats, which prevail in summer, inconvenient, may here fix his family in a most healthy and delightful retirement. On the front of the water lots a shad fishery has been carried on with a good deal of success, and might be greatly improved; and about 100 paces from the shore there is most excellent fishing ground for rock and perch. The water lots likewise afford a convenient place for landing of goods, and there is a very easy ascent from the water to the high ground: Stores might be built, and an advantageous trade opened with those who bring their produce down Schuylkill, and have no tolerably convenient place for landing, and none for storing their goods; and should a communication be effected between the Susquehanna and Schuylkill, the trade might become very extensive: To this may be added, that almost all the water lots on the river Schuylkill, within the bounds of the city, and for a considerable distance above, are in the hands of the Proprietaries, and most probably there will be no opportunity of purchasing for many years. But a view of the lots will recommend them more than any thing which can be said in their praise.

Any person inclinable to purchase the whole or any part of the above, previous to the day appointed for the public sale, may treat with STEPHEN WATTS, Esq; in Arch-street; or with

MATTHEW CLARKSON,
EDWARD BONSALL.

Plans of the lots may be seen at Mr. Watts's office and at the above office; also at the London Coffee-house, and at Lewis Farmer's tavern, the sign of the Buck, in Second-street.

TO BE SOLD,

A house, situate on the east side of Front-street, on the bank of Delaware, between Spruce and Pine-streets, nearly opposite to Union-street; is 20 feet front by 40 feet deep, three stories high in Front-street, and four stories in Plumb-street; has good cellars under the whole.

A house, on the north side of Lombard-street, 18 feet front by 30 feet deep. The lot is 77 feet in depth, subject to 4l. 10s. per annum groundrent.

A tan-yard, at Gloucester, in New-Jersey; has 34 vats, two water-pools, two pumps, a bark-house, currying-shop and beaming-house; contains about half an acre of ground, and will be sold cheap.

FOR LONDON,

THE SHIP

LONDON PACKET,

JOHN COOK, MASTER,

HAS excellent Accommodations for Passengers, and is expected to sail in about ten Days, having great Part of her Cargoe ready to go on board. For Freight or Passage, apply to JEREMIAH WARDER and SONS, or the Master on board, at said Warders Wharff. *Philadelphia, June 12, 1774.*

This day is published, and to be sold by
JOHN SPARHAWK and JOHN UNLAP,
In Philadelphia, price Ten Shillings, neatly bound,

JULIET GRENVILLE,

OR THE HISTORY OF THE

HUMAN HEART,

(Three volumes elegantly printed in two) By Mr. BROOKE, *author of the* FOOL OF QUALITY.

THIS ingenious and pathetic work abounds with sentiments of the most refined and important kind.---Animated with the love of virtue, the author has endeavoured to disseminate its seeds into the minds of the rising generation, and in order to engage the attention of the young, the gay, and the indolent, he has delivered the most important precepts under the pleasing veil of an engaging narrative.---And thus the reader becomes enamoured of virtue, while he is engaged in the perusal of an interesting tale.

"JULIET GRENVILLE is indubitably a work of genius and uncommon merit; as are indeed all the productions of this writer, from his Gustavus Vasa to the present work. He entitles it "The History of the Human Heart."---And it must be acknowledged the human heart is a subject with which Mr. Brooke seems to be so well acquainted, that we may truly say, he has in various instances described its native operations and genuine movements, that while we read him, our feeling, to use his own expression, "like a tuned, though subordinate instrument, bear unison and accord to every word he utters."

Monthly Review.

Just imported in the Bella, Captain Jones, from London, and to be sold by

ANDREW PORTER,

In Union-street, between Second and Third-streets,

ALMOST curious, elegant and best finished portable optical apparatus, consisting of a brass scioptric ball and socket, a best solar microscope, a Wilson's compleat, a compound microscope, a best triple object glass perspective, with four eye glasses, and one with two eye glasses, in green nourse skin, and a solar telescope, each in spotted fish skin and brass, the whole contained in a neat mahogany box, lined with velvet; prisms of the best quality; best barometer, cylinder, thermometer and hygrometer, in a mahogany frame, with glass and brass doors; a compleat manual orrery; a most elegant pair of 15 inch globes, mounted on best mahogany claw frames, with hour circles at each pole, twilight circles, with entire brass ribs to support the horison, and with compass boxes; 12 inch ditto, compleatly and elegantly furnished; best mahogany sextants (being the only instruments that are calculated for finding the longitude by an observation of the distance of the moon from the sun or stars, &c. and answering all the purposes of taking altitudes and finding the latitude by observation to the greatest accuracy) with brass arches, 3 dark glasses, and adjusting screws to indexes; telescopes and magnifying glasses, each in a mahogany case; best gunter two feet sliding rules; ditto scales, with dividers of various sizes.----The above philosophical and mathematical instruments were made under the special direction of an able mathematician, so that they are in their kind perhaps the best and most compleat ever imported.

Also the following BOOKS, &c. Folio bibles with notes and cuts, bound in calf-skin and lettered; school bibles and testaments, Pain's architecture, Priestly's electricity, Martin's philosophy, Keil's natural philosophy, Emerson's mechanics, ditto trigonometry, ditto conic sections, Cotes's hydrostatics, Sherwin's tables, Martin's use of the globes, ditto optics, Robertson's navigation, Crosby's navigation, Atkinson's epitome, Martin's mariners mirror, Emerson's algebra, Hammond's algebra, Cunn's euclid, Johnson's dictionary, Entick's dictionary, the art of speaking, Telemachus in 2 vols. French and English, Croxal's Æsop, Hawney's mensuration, the Seaman's assistant, the Schoolmaster's assistant, Mair's book-keeping, Dilworth's book-keeping. Likewise a great quantity of pro patria, pot, marble and post paper, all which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. ¶ 10s.

N. B. The said PORTER, with a well qualified assistant, continues teaching an English and mathematical school as usual.

DOCTOR GEORGE WEED

BEGS leave to inform the PUBLIC, that the following MEDICINES have had so great success, in relieving of those disorders they are prescribed for, that people are continually applying for them, which gives him great satisfaction to think that he was made an instrument, under God, to administer any relief to those who were under painful disorders.

1. A Syrup and Powder, which cures the bloody-flux, and also vomitings and purgings; the syrup gives immediate ease in the most racking pains, and is a most excellent medicine to quiet froward children, and make them healthy, and gives immediate ease in the hysterick cholic.

2. Royal Balsam. This cures all kinds of wounds and bruises, either inward or outward, and helps pains in the back from cold, weakness, or being over strained; it cures corns on the feet, and eases them when painful, and helps pains in the breast or side from pleuratic disorders, stops mortifications; and helps the sore throat disorder that is about, which is attended with so much malignancy, and, joined with my vulnerary liniment, hath relieved many, and not failed in one instance to my knowledge.

3. Syrup of Balsam. This helps consumptive coughs, if not too far gone, and coughs coming from cold; it relieves the hooping cough in children, and takes away those pains in the breast and side, which are caused by the cough, and helps shortness of breath.

4. Tinctura Amara, or Bitter Tincture. This strengthens the stomach, helps the digestion, expels wind from the stomach and bowels, helps sickness at the stomach, stops vomiting, cures dizziness of the head, kills worms in children, helps the scurvy, cures a stinking breath, it helps those who are costive, and cures the bilious and flatulent cholic; likewise helps the jaundice.

5. Essence of Tar. Cures cachexies and scurvies, the chlorosis or green sickness in virgins, hysteric and hypochondriac disorders, pleurisies, weakness and lowness of spirit, all slow and lingering fevers and nervous disorders, it helps strains and bruises, and cures the fever and ague.

Hand bills of their particular virtue, and directions how to use them, with certificates of cures, will be given with them *gratis*.

The above medicines are prepared and sold by *George Weed*, late Apothecary to the Pennsylvania Hospital, but now lives in Market-street, opposite the London Coffee-house.

N. B. He hath to sell, at the same place, fine Crown Soap, for the washing of fine linens, muslins, laces, silks, chints, calicoes, and for the use of Barbers. The above Soap made and also sold by *Benjamin Mecom*, of Burlington, in West New-Jersey.---Some that have made use of the above Soap, think it the best they ever made use of for washing or shaving.

STRAYED or STOLEN, on the 20th of June last, out of the pasture of James Webb, Esquire's tavern, near Lancaster, by Conestogoe creek, a sorrel HORSE, about 14 hands high, a lengthy well made horse, low backed, 9 years old, his mane trimmed some time ago, and stands high, a switch tail, his dock something long, paces and trots well; he is very lively when rode, a small ratch down his face, some saddle marks; he has no brand remembered, but is in very good order. Whoever takes up and secures said horse and thief, if stolen, shall have THREE POUNDS reward, or for the horse alone FORTY SHILLINGS, and reasonable charges, if brought to the aforesaid tavern, now kept by Leonard Kline, or to John M'Clenahan, tavern-keeper, in Oxford township, Chester county.

‖ 7s 6. DAVID DREW.

Lancaster Goal, July 6, 1774.

To all and every the Creditors of John Spere.

PLEASE to take Notice, that I intend prefering a Petition to the Honourable House of Representatives of the Freemen of the Province of Pennsylvania, at their next Sitting, viz. on the 18th of July instant, for an Act for the Relief of my Person from Imprisonment. These are therefore to notify you to appear before that Honourable House, on the 20th day of July instant, and your Objections will be heard, if any you have, why the same Act should not pass. JOHN SPERE. ¶

To the Subscribers for the Plan or Maps of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, with the Catalogue of Purchasers, &c.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE the Pleasure to inform you that the Maps are now ready to be delivered, and the Book of Explanation, which is to accompany the same, is in the Press, and will be ready to be delivered in about three Weeks Time at fartherst, at my House, between Sixth and Seventh-streets, in Arch-street.---There needs very little to be said, in regard to the Usefulness of these Maps, *as it is so well known at this Time.* Let it suffice, that it is a short and full Account of all the Lands granted by William Penn, Esq; Proprietor and Governor of Pennsylvania, to the several Purchasers in England, Ireland, Scotland and Germany, with the Number of their Lots appurtenant to their Purchase, whereby the Descendants may, at first View, see the Inheritance of their Forefathers, and those inclining to Purchase, may do it with Safety.

And whereas, in the Pennsylvania Packet, No. 140, the following Note is published, viz. "Reed's Plans of the Liberties "of Philadelphia, with a List of Subscribers, and Book of Re- "ferences to each Plan, to be sold by Benjamin Davis."----- I think it necessary to inform the Subscribers, that those Maps are not sold by Mr. Davis, nor by any other Person on my Account, except by Mr. NICHOLAS BROOKS, between Market and Chestnut-streets, in Second-street, near Black-horse-alley, and that the Book contains a List of Purchasers, and not a List of Subscribers. I am, Gentlemen, your most obedient humble Servant,

July 6, 1774. JOHN REED.

N. B. Any Gentleman inclining to have their Maps framed, painted, gilded and varnished, may have them done in the neatest manner, by applying to Mr. *Brooks*, or to Mr. *James Gillingham*.

‖ 7s 6.

Philadelphia, June 27, 1774.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of Orphan's Court, on Saturday, the 30th day of July next, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, at the house of ----- Hoffman, the sign of the Blue Ball, in the Northern Liberties, a certain messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, situate in the Northern Liberties aforesaid, and on the west side of Second-street continued northward beyond the said city, containing in breadth on the said street 20 feet, and extending in length or depth 54 feet; late the estate of Jacob Godshalk, late of the Northern Liberties, Sadler, deceased. The sale to begin at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. ‖ ELIZABETH GODSHALK, Administratrix.

WANTS a PLACE, either public or private,

A YOUNG MAN, lately arrived from France, where he has made his Studies, and taken out his Letters of Master of Arts, he will undertake perfectly teaching French, Latin, Modern History, Geography, the Principles of Astronomy, Eloquence, and Experimental Philosophy; can be very well recommended for his Assiduity and Honesty. Application to be made to the PRINTERS hereof. ¶

TO BE SOLD.

THE Time of an English Servant Man, who has above three Years to serve, by Trade a Shoemaker, makes both Mens and Womens Shoes. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN, on the 27th of June last, from the subscriber, in Bart township, Lancaster county, near the Black Horse tavern, an ash coloured HORSE, cream coloured mane and tail, trots and hand-gallops, but paces a little, almost 5 feet high, about 12 or 13 years old, no shoes, branded on the near side C or K.---- Whoever takes up said horse and thief, so that the owner may have his horse, and the thief brought to justice, shall have the above reward; or Three Dollars for the horse only, and reasonable charges, paid by DAVID HERR. ¶

Rosegill, in the County of Middlesex, Virginia, July 6, 1774.

A valuable SALE of LANDS.

TO be sold, a tract of land, in Berkeley and Frederick counties, containing twelve thousand and seventy-six acres: It lies seven miles on each side of Shenandoah river, the quantity on the east-side being only a slip of grounds, is inconsiderable; the quality of the land is remarkably good, and the conveniencies attending it great. There are two plentiful streams of water running through marshes three miles in length, some of which are already reclaimed meadows, and the rest, at a very small expence, might soon be reduced to the like state. On each side of the streams mills might be erected and furnaces, the land affording stone and lime, iron and lead ore. On one of the streams I have already erected a complete merchant-mill, with a pair of the best French burrs for grinding of wheat, and another pair of common stones for grinding of Indian corn; besides this there is near the dwelling-house a tub-mill; on the other stream there is a valuable saw-mill. There are five settled and improved plantations; on one of them is a good stone house, two stories high, with two rooms on a floor, and a kitchen, dairy and all other convenient out-houses; on another plantation, where Michael Pike lived, there is a good stone house, and at the other plantation there are overseer's houses, Negroe quarters, barns, stables, tobacco houses, &c. The above tract shall be either partitioned off in lots of a thousand or five hundred acres, or sold bodily to one purchaser. Belonging to this estate there are one hundred and twelve Negroes to be disposed of, together with all the stock of cattle, equal to any in the colony, horses, mares, colts, hogs, &c. likewise all the necessary implements for the planter or farmer.

Any person or persons, inclinable to purchase, are desired to make their proposals to me at Rosegill, on the river Rappahannock, or to leave them with the overseer, who lives at the house plantation, and will shew the land. In the Month of November I shall be on the premises, and then may be personally treated with.

Part of this land, and some of the Negroes, belonging to my eldest son, who leaves me to the disposition thereof, and will confirm any engagement I enter into on his part.

RALPH WORMELEY.

To be RENTED, *from Year to Year, or for a TERM of YEARS,*

BELVOIR, the beautiful seat of the honourable *George William Fairfax*, Esq; lying in *Virginia*, upon *Potowmack* River, in *Fairfax* county, about 14 miles below *Alexandria*. The mansion house is of brick, two stories high, with four convenient rooms and a large passage on the lower floor, five rooms and a passage on the second, and a servants hall and cellars below, convenient offices, stables, and coach house adjoining, as also a large and well furnished garden, stored with a great variety of valuable fruits, in good order. Appertaining to the tract on which these houses stand, and which contains near 2000 acres (surrounded in a manner by navigable water) are several valuable fisheries, and a good deal of cleared land in different parts, which may be lett altogether, or separately, as shall be found most convenient. The terms may be known of Colonel *Washington*, who lives near the premises, or of me in *Berkeley* county.

‖ 6W. FRANCIS WILLIS, junior.

TO BE SOLD,

A COMPLEAT IRON KETTLE, imported from England some time ago, and cast on purpose to suit a Brewer in every respect, the bottom being made so as all the liquor can be drawn off, having a hole wherein a large brass cock may be fixed; it contains between nine and ten barrels, and weighs 17c. 2qr. 20lb. Any person inclining to purchase it, may be further informed, by applying to Mr. JOHN M'CLURE, Merchant, in Baltimore (where the Kettle may be seen) Mr. THOMAS DOYLE, in Lancaster, or THOMAS CULLEN, in Pottsgrove. *July* 6, 1774. ¶

BALTIMORE STAGE.

THESE are to acquaint the public, that a new stage is now carried on between *Baltimore* and *Philadelphia*, by way of *Cæcil* Court-house and Port *Penn*, which to the judicious appears the most eligible and conducive to the ease and dispatch of transporting goods and passengers from *Baltimore* to *Philadelphia*, and from *Philadelphia* to *Baltimore*. *Cæcil* Court-house being situated near the mouth of *Elk*, a tedious river to go up or down, and within 16 miles of Port *Penn*, on the river *Delaware*, from whence vessels may, and generally do sail to *Philadelphia* in one tide, and with head-winds in two tides. The advantages that must necessarily accrue from the dispatch which will arise from this stage, more than any other yet established, it is hoped will induce the public in general to encourage the same. The Stage-boat kept by WILLIAM GALBRAITH will set off from *Baltimore* every *Tuesday* morning, and return from *Cæcil* Court-house on every *Friday* morning. The Stage-boat kept by JOHN CRAVEN and SAMUEL STEWART, will set off from Port *Penn* to *Philadelphia* on every *Friday* morning, and return from *Philadelphia* to Port *Penn* on every *Tuesday*; proper waggons will be always kept ready. Goods will be received and delivered for *Baltimore* at *Aaron Musgrave*'s, on *Stamper*'s wharff, from which wharff she will sail every *Tuesday*.

N. B. As the said GALBRAITH has continued the stages for several years past, hopes for the kind encouragement of the public, which he will be ever studious to deserve.

WILLIAM GALBRAITH,
Philadelphia, July 2, 1774. JOHN CRAVEN,
Tbctf. SAMUEL STEWART.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Blockley township, Philadelphia county, a mile and an half from Mr. George Gray's Ferry, on the second day of July instant, a red and white COW, with a slit in her right ear. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ‖ PETER DAVID HANSELL.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.

SUPPOSED to be taken by Mistake, from the City Tavern, about the Beginning of May last, The Poor's Rate Book, of Mulberry Ward, No. 1. Whoever will return the same to ANDREW BURCKARD, in Arch-street, will receive the Thanks of the Overseers of this City, besides the above Reward.

ARE in excellent order the following Horses, and will be exposed to public sale, on the first day of August next, at the house of John Dickinson, Inn-keeper, in the town and county of Salem, in the province of West New-Jersey, viz. The noted Horse BOHEMIA, brother to True Briton. The famous Horse VITRIOL, a jet black, his hind feet white and a star in his forehead, full 15 hands high, and equal in proportion, seven-eighths of the best turf blood, and much approved of as a covering horse, as well for saddle as carriage. Two stout young blooded MARES, one of which is covered this season by a full blooded horse, and has a very likely colt by her side, got by a horse of said full blood. Also a number of other sightly HORSES. Attendance will be given, at the time and place above-mentioned, and six months credit to the purchasers, with their giving good security, if required. ‖ DAVID HENRY.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 16th day of July instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of John Webb, on the old York road, known by the Sign of the Huntsman and Hounds, in the township of Abington, a certain messuage or tenement, and tract or piece of land, situate in the township of Cheltenham, containing 23 acres; bounded by lands of George Fry, Isaac Cleaver, and others; late the estate of Jacob Hoover, deceased; seized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Monday, the 18th day of July instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of John Reynolds, in Strawberry-alley, a certain messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the west side of Strawberry-alley aforesaid, containing in front 16 feet, and in depth 82 feet; bounded by ground of John Cresson, Robert Tate, and others; late the estate of Peter Suter, deceased; seized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Monday, the 18th day of July instant, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-house, a certain messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the north side of Walnut-street, between Front and Second-streets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front 20 feet, and in depth as far back as to John Delaval's lot; bounded by ground of Joshua Fisher, and others; late the estate of John Bates; seized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Wednesday, the 20th day of July next, in the town of Carlisle, in Cumberland county, a certain lot or piece of ground, with a stone house, kitchen, and square log stable thereon, situate in the said town. Also a plantation or tract of patented land, situate, lying and being in Middletown township, near said town of Carlisle, containing 244 acres, with the usual allowance of 6 per cent. for roads. Also a certain other plantation or tract of land, situate and being in the same township, adjoining the abovementioned tract of land; bounded by lands of Robert Callendar, Jonathan Holmes, and others, containing 176 acres and 116 perches, with allowance, &c. One other tract or parcel of land, adjoining the last mentioned tract, containing 61 acres, and the usual allowance; which said last mentioned two tracts or parcels of land were granted and conveyed to William Trent, by James Stackpole, and Margaret his wife, by their indenture, bearing date October 12, 1767. And also one other piece or parcel of land, adjoining the abovementioned tracts of land; bounded by lands of Jonathan Holmes, Matthew Miller, and others, containing 243 acres and 66 perches, and allowance, surveyed by virtue of a warrant, bearing date December 23, 1765. Which said lands, and premises, are seized and taken in execution, as the estate of William Trent, Esq; by EPHRAIM BLAIN, Sheriff.

FOR BRISTOL,

THE SHIP CHALKLEY,
EDWARD SPAIN,
MASTER,

A NEW Cedar and Live Oak Ship will be well fitted for the Sea, and have good Accommodations for Passengers. For Freight or Passage, apply to *JAMES* and *DRINKER*, Or said MASTER on board, at their Wharff. JUNE 22.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

POSTSCRIPT to the *Pennsylvania Gazette.* No. 2377.

A List of the FORTUNATE NUMBERS in the SECOND CLASS of the GERMAN CHARITABLE SOCIETY PETTIE'S-ISLAND CASH LOTTERY.

N. B. *The Prizes are all computed in Dollars; and those Numbers without Sums opposite to them are Prizes of FOUR DOLLARS each.*

No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	P.
1		319		623	5	937		1216		1547		1894		2209		2530	10	2831		3142		3413		3694	5	4023		4322	8	4625	
2		22		25		38		17		48		96		11	5	34		35	8	43		14		95		24	10	23		28	5
3		28	8	26		39		19	5	49		97	8	13		35		37	8	45		17		97		25	8	25	10	31	8
5		29		27		40	8	20	5	50	5	1901	5	15	5	36		38		51		19	5	3700		33	10	30	5	33	5
7		30		32		42		21		53		2		16		37	8	42		56		21	8	2		34		31		34	
8		32	5	34		45		24		58		6		17		38		46		57		25	5	3		35	5	32		37	
13		34		36	5	47		25		60		8	10	21		39		49		58	8	27		5		36	5	35		43	
17	8	35		40		48		26		61		9		23	10	40		50	5	60		32		6		37		36		45	
18		39		41		49		28		65		13	8	28		42	5	51		61		36		12		39		37		47	
19		40		43	5	51		29		72		16		29		44		54		62		37		15		43		38	5	51	
22	8	41		47		58	8	31	8	73	5	22	8	30		45		55	5	64		42		17		44	8	39	5	52	
24		42		48		62		32		88		24		37		49		57		65	8	48		18		50		40		54	
25		45	5	50		69	5	33		91	8	26	5	38		50		58	8	67		49		20		52		41		57	
28		49		51	8	73		35		92		28	5	41	8	51	5	59	8	74		50		22		53		42		58	
32		55		52		74		36		93	8	34		51		52		62		76		54		24	5	55		45		59	
34		60		53		76		37		95		38	8	52	10	55		65		78	5	55	5	25		56		46		66	
36		62	8	57	5	78	5	39		96		39	5	54		57	5	68		80		56		26	10	57		47		67	
38		63	5	59	5	79		43		97		40		56		63		70		84		57	10	27		61		49		69	
39		64		63		81		44		98	8	42		57		66		71	8	87		59		29		63		51		73	
42	10	69	5	64		82	5	45		99		45		59		67		73	5	89	5	61		30		67	5	52		75	
48		74		66		83		46		1600		47		64	5	68		74	8	91		64		32		70		54		76	
49	5	77	5	68		84	5	49		1	5	48		71		69		75		96		65	8	34	8	72		56	10	80	
50		78		72		86	5	51		6		52	10	72		71		76	10	97	8	71		35		74	5	61		81	8
54	5	79		73		88	5	56	10	7		54		73		72		79	5	99		73		37		75		62	25	82	5
56	10	80		77	5	90		62		8	10	58		74		73		81		3200		74		38		76	5	63		84	10
57		83	8	79		91		63		10		61		78	8	75	5	86		2		76		46		77		65		88	
58		86		81		92		65		12		62	8	81		77		90		3	5	77		48		78		66		89	
63	5	90		82	10	95	8	68		16		64	5	82		79		91		5		78		52		85		68		97	
64		92		85		97		69	5	17		65		85	5	81		92		6	8	80	5	54	5	92		69		99	
66	5	93		90		98	5	70		18		66	5	91		82		93	8	8		81		55		93	8	70		4700	
69		96	100	91		1002		71		20		68	5	92		83		95		9		82	10	56		95		71		1	
70		97	5	94	8	3		73		21		70	5	93		84		96		14		83		59		98	25	72		5	
71		99	8	97		5		83	8	33		71	8	96		85		97		16		84		60	8	99	5	76		6	
74	8	400	5	701		6		87		35		79		2300	5	86		98		22		85		61		4100		80	8	7	5
78	8	3		3		7	5	88		39		81		2	5	1	5	2901		24		92		66		1		84		10	
80		4	5	8	5	10	5	90		40	8	83		3		4		3		26	8	93		70		2		88		13	5
81		6		9	8	12		98		41		84		4		5		5		27		96		71	5	5		89		20	
86		8	8	13		15		1300		41	8	89		9	8	6	5	6		28		98		72		6		90		25	
88		11		16		16	5	3	5	46		91		11		10		13	5	29		3501	5	73		7		94	5	5702	5
89		12		19	5	17	8	4	5	47		92	8	12		12		17	8	31		3		74		9	8	95		3	
93	10	14	10	21		18	5	5		49	25	95		14		14		18	5	32		5	5	75		10		96		5	
98		18		26	5	19		7		52		98		15	8	16		20	5	33		8		76		11		97		7	
100		19		28		20		8		53	5	2000	5	16	5	17		21		34		9		77		12		98		8	
1	5	23		30		24		9		54		1		17		23		24		35		13		78		13		99		9	
3		24	8	31		26	8	10		55		2		18		24		25		36		14		79		14		1300		10	
4	8	27	5	36		28		11		57		5	5	23		25		27		37		17		80		15		1		11	
9	8	30		37		29		12	8	60		6	8	29		27		29		38		18		81		16		2		12	
10		33	8	39		32	5	13		63		7		32		29		32		39		19		82		17		3		13	
12		34		41		33		16		76	8	10		43		32		33		40		20		83		18		4		14	
17		37		42		35		17		77		12		47	8	33		35		41		21		84		19		5		15	
18		42	8	45		36	5	18		82		15	5	50		35		36	5	42		22		85		20		6		16	
25		44		48	5	37		21		83		22		51		37		39		43		23		86		21		7		17	
27		45		54		39		22		84		23		52	5	39		43		44		24		87		22		8		18	
28		47	8	55	8	41		27		85		24		59		41		46	5	45		25		88		23		9		19	
32		49		56	5	42		28	5	86		25		61		42		48	5	46		26		89		24		10		20	
38		51		57		43		29		90		27	8	62		43		49		47		27		90		25		11		21	
39	5	52	5	59		44	5	32		92		28	10	63		44		50		48		28		91		26		12		22	
42		53		62		45		34		95		30		72	5	45		51		49		29		92		27		13		23	
44	5	54		70		46		35		1701	8	32		73	8	46		52		50		30		93		28		14		24	
45		56		71		48		38		2		36		78		47		53		51		31		94		29		15		25	
46		58		74	8	49	5	40	5	4		37		79	10	48		54		52		32		95		30		16		26	
47		59		76		56		42		9		42		81		49		55		53		33		96		31		17		27	
48	5	61	5	77	5	58		46		11		44	10	83		50		56		54		34		97		32		18		28	
50	8	62		78		60		47		12		45		86		51		57		55		35		98		33		19		29	
54		63		80		61		49	5	15		46		88		52		58		56		36		99		34		20		30	
56		64	10	81		62	8	51	8	16	8	48		92		53		59		57		37		1000		35		21		31	
60		65	10	84		63		52	5	17		56		93		54		60		58		38		1		36		22		32	
62		68	8	85		68		54		24	5	57		94		55		61		59		39		2		37		23		33	
65		69		88		69		55	8	25	5	58		98		56		62		60		40		3		38		24		34	
66		71		89	8	71		63		27	10	59	10	99		57		63		61		41		4		39		25		35	
70		73		91		72	10	64		28	10	60	5	2401		58		64		62		42		5		40		26		36	
79		75		93		74		65		29		61		4		59		65		63		43		6		41		27		37	
83	5	78	5	94	8	75		69		33		64		5	25	60		66		64		44		7		42		28		38	
85		82	5	800		79		71	5	34		65		6		61		67		65		45		8		43		29		39	
86	5	85	5	2		83		74	8	36	5	66		8		62		68		66		46		9		44		30		40	
87		86		7	8	87		76		38	8	68		10	8	63		69		67		47		10		45		31		41	
89		87		10	5	89	5	80	5	40		73		15		64		70		68		48		11		46		32		42	
91	5	89	5	11		92		82		43		74		16	5	65		71		69		49		12		47		33		43	
95		91		12		93		84		49		75		20		66		72		70		50		13		48		34		44	
201		95	8	13		94	8	85	8	52		78		23	5	67		73		71		51		14		49		35		45	
6		501	10	15		96		89		55		79		24		68		74		72		52		15		50		36		46	
7		4	5	17	10	99		92		57		80	8	27		69		75		73		53		16		51		37		47	
8		8	5	18		1101	5	98		58		81		34	5	70		76		74		54		17		52		38		48	
9	5	11		19		3	5	1401		60		85		35		71		77		75		55		18		53		39		49	
12	5	12		20		5		9	8	62		89		36		72		78		76		56		19		54		40		50	
16		15		21		8		13		63		91		39		73		79		77		57		20		55		41		51	
17		16		23		13		14		66	10	93	5	41	8	74		80		78		58		21		56		42		52	
18		20		30		15		15		68		94		43		75		81		79		59		22		57		43		53	
19	8	22		32		17		17		78		95		49		76		82		80		60		23		58		44		54	
20	500	25		35	8	18		19		80		96	5	50		77		83		81		61		24		59		45		55	
21		26		37		21		23		83		99	5	52		78		84		82		62		25		60		46		56	
23		27		38		24		27		89		2101		54		79		85		83		63		26		61		47		57	
24		29		39		25	5	28		92	8	2	8	55	8	80		86		84		64		27		62		48		58	
25		30		40	5	26	5	31		94		3		56		81		87		85		65		28		63		49		59	
28		32		44		30		34		95		4	5	58		82		88		86		66		29		64		50		60	
30	5	34		49		34		35	10	1801		5		59	8	83		89		87		67		30		65		51		61	
33	5	40		50		40		41		3	8	9		60	8	84		90		88		68		31		66		52		62	
37		42		51		41		42		8		11		62		85		91		89		69		32		67		53		63	
38		43		52		43		43		11	5	13	50	63		86		92		90		70		33		68		54		64	
43		50		53		44		45		14		14		65		87		93		91		71		34		69		55		65	
48		51	10	55		44		48	8	14		14		66		88		94		92		72		35		70		56		66	
54		52		56		45		51		16		20		69		89		95		93		73		36		71		57		67	
56		55	5	62	5	47		55		18		29	8	70		90		96		94		74		37		72		58		68	
57	5	58	8	63	10	50		56		19		31		73		91		97		95		75		38		73		59		69	
59		59		66	5	53		59		20		33	5	76		92		98		96		76		39		74		60		70	
60		63	5	69		54		62		21		38		80		93		99		97		77		40		75		61		71	
62		65		71	5	57		66		25		39		82		94		2400		98		78		41		76		62		72	
65		66	5	82	5	62		68		31		41		83		95		4		99		79		42		77		63		73	
68		68		83		64	8	71		35		44		86		96		5		2901		80		43		78		64		74	
71		72		87		67	5	72	5	37		47		87		97		6		3		81		44		79		65		75	
72		73		90		71		75		48		48	8	90		98		7		5		82	10	45		80		66		76	
74	8	75		91	8	73		81		50		53	8	93		99		8		6	5	83		46		81		67		77	
76		78		93		80		83		54		54		95	8	2400		9		7		84		47		82		68		78	
79	8	80		96		81		84		56	5	55		96		1		10		8		85		48		83		69		79	
81		83		98		82		90	10	59	5	57	5	97		2		11		9		86		49		84		70		80	
84		86		901	10	84		91	8	60		60	5	99	8	3		12		10		87		50		85		71		81	
86		89		4		86		93		63	5	65		2500		4		13		11		88		51		86		72		82	
88		90		5	5	88		95	5	64		68		1		5		14		12		89		52		87		73		83	
90		92		9	5	90		97		65		69		4		6		15		13		90		53		88		74		84	
93	8	94		10		91		1504	5	66	5	72		6		7		16		14		91		54		89		75		85	
94	8	96	5	11		92		5		70		73		8		8		17		15		92		55		90		76		86	
95		99		14		94	5	10	5	71	10	75		9		9		18		16		93		56		91		77		87	
97		602		15		96		12		73		78	5	13		10	8	19		17		94		57		92		78		88	
306	8	3		16		1201		16		74	10	80	5	14		11		20		18		95		58		93		79		89	
7	5	8		17	5	3		18		76		83		15	5	12		21		19		96		59		94		80		90	
9		10		19		4		22	8	77		88	5	16		13		22		20		97		60		95		81		91	
10	8	11	5	20	5	5		25		79		94	8	21		14		23		21		98		61		96		82		92	
13	5	12		21		6		26		81		98	5	22		15		24		22		99		62		97		83		93	
14		18		22		7		33		82	5	99		24		16		25	8	23		2400		63		98		84		94	
17	8	19		24	5	8		41		85		2204		25	8	17		26		24		1		64		99		85		95	
18		20		29	5	9		43	5	88	8	5		26		18		27		25	5	2		65		2500		86		96	
		22		33		14	5	44		90	10	8	5	27		26		28		26		3		66		1		87		97	

No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	P.
6262		6304	10	6340		6383		6425		6468	
65	10	6		43		84		26		70	
69		8	5	45		85	5	28		72	
75		11		49		87		30	5	75	10
78		14		51		88	5	31		76	
81	5	15	8	52	10	89		32	5	77	5
82	8	16		54		95	5	38		78	8
84		18		55		6400		40	5	79	
85		19		56		4		42		81	
86	5	20	8	60		6	5	43		82	
87		21		61	8	9	8	44		83	
88	5	23		68		10		45		85	
89	8	25	8	71		13		49		94	
90		26		72		16		52		95	
91		28		73		17	5	55		97	
95		29		75		18		60		6500	
98	25	34		78		20	10	65			
6302		39		79		23		66			

DEDUCTION.

For a Prize of	500	Dollars, receive	-	-	£	159	7	6
	200	-	-	-		63	15	0
	100	-	-	-		31	17	6
	50	-	-	-		15	18	9
	25	-	-	-		7	19	4½
	10	-	-	-		3	3	9
	8	-	-	-		2	11	0
	5	-	-	-		1	11	10½
	4	-	-	-		1	5	6

I certify the above to be a juſt and true Liſt of Prizes.
JAMES HUME, Clerk of the Check.

From the BOSTON EVENING-POST of June 27.

THE preſent diſpute ſeems confined to theſe two ſentiments; either to pay or not to pay for the tea.—They are very oppoſite, therefore without doubt it will be a long time before we are united in this point. Thoſe, who are for paying, bring theſe arguments to ſupport it—that "the tea belonged to private perſons, conſequently was private property, and it is but an act of juſtice we ſhould pay for it, by which means our harbour will be opened, and trade carried on as uſual."

Be not deceived, my countrymen; examine well theſe principles, before you endeavour to put them in execution. Our unhappineſs in this caſe is, we do not look far enough, we ſkim the ſurface of this Miniſterial manœuvre; but let us drop the plum, and endeavour to find out its ſounding. Every one knows the fatal conſequences of the Eaſt-India Company's ſending their teas into America. It appeared to be a Miniſterial meaſure to ſecure the revenue and eſtabliſh a monopoly; we were alarmed at the conſequences, and received it as an attack on our liberty. Frequent meetings were held to ward off this impending evil; but all to no purpoſe. Our Committees were treated with diſdain, our very aſſemblies were looked upon as riots. The people were reduced to this deplorable circumſtance, either to ſubmit to their ruin, or deſtroy it. Could Americans long halt between two opinions? No, they deſtroyed it. The affair goes over to England; we hear little about it until an Act of Parliament is paſſed to block up the Port of Boſton—and all for what? Becauſe we deſtroyed this cargoe of India tea. We hear not a word of any private company appearing in this whole tranſaction, not a mention of private property, but Government takes the matter up, and chaſtiſes us by an Act of Parliament. Ships and troops are ſent out on Government expence, and the whole plan of reſentment is governmental. Conſidering circumſtances as they really are, and viewing all meaſures from beginning to end, can we with any propriety talk of private intereſt, or think of paying for it on thoſe principles? As well might we pay for the expence of powder and ball, uſed on the night of of the 5th of March to deſtroy our fellow inhabitants. Sending the tea was a Miniſterial meaſure to eſtabliſh the revenue plan, and happily for us we ſhewed our reſentment, and nipt it in the bud. I cannot ſee, unleſs we give up the very point in queſtion, viz. the right of taxation, the propriety of our paying for this tea. Their ſending it was as much deſigned to eſtabliſh the revenue, as the powder and ball uſed by the ſoldiers was deſigned to deſtroy. If deſigned to eſtabliſh the revenue, our oppoſition to it was uniform, and we could not ſuffer it to be landed, conſiſtent with our declared ſentiments. We have, in the courſe of this debate with Great-Britain, paid for many things we did—deſtroying the Governor's houſe, making reſtitution to the Stamp-maſter, and many other officers, &c. We have been at great expences in ſmaller matters, ſuch as charges on reſhipping goods in the non-importation—all which we have paid, hoping to conciliate meaſures—but behold what have been their effect—we are loaded with freſh impoſitions, new plans are entered into, taking encouragement from our paying former charges, that we ſhall ſtill continue to do ſo—therefore try the matter on, not doubting, if we deſtroy, the conſcientious Americans will ſatisfy all who ſuffer by a ſatisfactory payment. In this way peace cannot be eſtabliſhed, but new meaſures will be for ever plotting to ruin and deſtroy us. Therefore, in conſcience to the cauſe, the regard I have for the liberties of my country, and my averſion to all meaſures intended to deſtroy thoſe liberties, I muſt declare againſt paying for the tea, tho' aſked for on much more ſimple terms than required in the late act, or without any reſtrictions of wharffs, &c. whatever. But what greatly aſtoniſhes me is, that the people, who pretend to be friends to American liberty, ſhould ſo ſtrongly urge a payment, and comply with the terms of the Act. No man, who underſtands the nature of the Engliſh conſtitution, can, with any degree of ſpirit, read over ſo arbitrary an edict; the blood of an Engliſhman muſt boil at every ſentence. Magna Charta, that ſecures the property and perſon of the meaneſt beggar, is baſely leaped over, and the people who pretend to the leaſt ſhadow of liberty muſt, ſo far from feeling any inclination to comply with it, rather ſtarve, than harbour ſuch deſpicable notions. The properties of a people are taken from them, their wharffs or warehouſes, which perhaps are their only ſupport, are rendered uſeleſs, or at beſt lay at the will of ſome infamous man in power. Where then is our ſecurity? *The day we pay for that Tea, under the preſent reſtrictions, that very day we become Slaves.* Whatever may be our boaſted liberties, we are Slaves in the moſt extenſive degree. No people are free, when any power can take from them any part of their property without their conſent; much more that people, whoſe whole property lays at the mercy of a foreign edict. Conſider, my countrymen, before you take any meaſures in the caſe, the liberties of America depend on the determination of this late act. We are *now*, tho' reduced by the ſtoppage of commerce, FREEMEN; but remember, and let it ſink deep into our hearts, the day we comply with the ſtricture of that act we are SLAVES. Let this conſideration ſtop you in the career of ſettling this important point. It is the cauſe of the *whole*, let not *a few individuals* pretend to ſettle a point that ſo nearly concerns the whole. Our brethren in Virginia view it in this light; they look upon it as an attack upon the liberties of all the Colonies. For the ſame power, that deſtroys the liberties of one Colony, will deſtroy the whole.

Here ſome may ſtop and ſay, "we do not mean to give up the rights of the Colonies, we doubt not when we have diſcharged the debt of the tea, and paid all officers their demand, his Majeſty and his Privy Council will pity our ſituation, and reſtore our wharffs as uſual."—Dreadful indeed at this time of day! An American's property and liberty are become matters of *indulgence* rather than *right*. It then lays entirely at his Majeſty's and Privy Council's mercy, whether any freeholder ſhall enjoy the ſuffrages of his own eſtate. I hope theſe are not the real ſentiments of theſe people, but only ſlights of confuſed ideas, which *poverty and famine* have raiſed. Such ſubmiſſive ſentiments cannot come from the hearts of friends to American liberties. I muſt aſſert that the act paſſed for blocking up the port of Boſton is a more violent attack upon the liberties of America, than any meaſure before taken by Adminiſtration, and the man, who would comply with the terms of it, deſerves to have his name eraſed from the catalogue of Freemen, and become unworthy the character of an American. We do not pretend to hold our property on the fickle tenure of *Indulgencies of Parliaments*, but on the firm foundation of *Right*; neither can we tamely give our compliance to an Edict, let it come from whence it will, that ſtrikes at an eſſential pier of that foundation.—But I will give full ſcope to this laſt argument; they doubt not his Majeſty will pity our ſituation, and reſtore our wharffs, &c." From whence have they received theſe ſtrong hopes? I augur we ſhall find it a much more difficult caſe to get our wharffs reſtored by a ſpeedy compliance, than our ſtanding out in oppoſition. We cannot put our truſt in Princes, neither in any ſon of man. It is hard truſting to ſome ruling men, and heaving ourſelves entirely on their mercy; before *we have ſome certainty, we muſt doubt it*. If meaſures are purſued correſpondent with their declared ſentiments, we have great reaſon to doubt it. A certain noble Lord I cannot think would act ſo inconſiſtent with his own ſentiments, as to give up the darling point of chaſtiſing a number of men, by rendering their property uſeleſs, when it is in his power ſo to do. For remember you heave yourſelves on the mercy of thoſe, who made this Act, and all you now aſk are matters of *indulgence*. Pleaſe not yourſelves with ſuch chimeras. When the rights of Americans hang on the friendly will of men now in power, *farewel American liberty*. Let us examine the tranſactions of late years, and ſee if we can find any one action that will juſtify our favourable ſurmiſes. Grenville, fluſh'd with the expectation of a large revenue from America, brought forward the Stamp-act--America *united* to oppoſe it, and it was repealed. Immediately they paſſed a declaratory Act, whoſe intent needs no comments. About 12 months after came out the Revenue Act, and to this day continues in force. Petitions after Petitions were ſent, but, far from granting a favourable ear, they were treated with contempt. Troops and Navies have been ſent to force us into a compliance, every art has been uſed to intimidate us. Every one who is acquainted with the late tranſactions, muſt be convinced of a *ſettled plan to enſlave this country*. What expectance then can we have on thoſe, who have endeavoured to effect this plan? nothing I doubt but a fearful looking for of judgment. A ſpeedy compliance with this Act ſeems parallel to the caſe with Samſon and the Philiſtines, who, after the enticing Delilah, had found were his ſtrength lay, and clipt him of his lock, came upon him, bound the poor man neck and heels, and ſent him to priſon.—So when a certain noble Lord has found out how nearly affected we are with this plan, he will plume himſelf on our ready compliance, perhaps reduce us to the condition of priſoners, and draw new terms of reconciliation; conſtruing in their greateſt latitude the import of ſeveral clauſes in the Act. *Blocking up our harbour will ever be a rod ſuſpended in the Britiſh Commons, to chaſtize whatever oppoſition the Maſſachuſetts, or any other Province or Colony, may make to Parliamentary meaſures.* Therefore, my countrymen, be not buoyed up with falſe notions, be not ſpeedy in your doings, but wait patiently until we can hear from the other Colonies, and I doubt not we ſhall come into determinations effectually to fruſtrate this late Act. Be not terrified with the bugbear of your enemies, about troops being quartered in your houſes, but convince the world, that Americans fear nothing but ſlavery.

A BOSTONIAN.

BOSTON, June 30.

Province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

BY THE GOVERNOR,

A PROCLAMATION for diſcouraging certain ILLEGAL COMBINATIONS.

WHEREAS certain perſons, calling themſelves a Committee of Correſpondence for the town of Boſton, have lately preſumed to make, or cauſe to be made, a certain unlawful inſtrument, purporting to be a *ſolemn league and covenant*, intended to be ſigned by the inhabitants of this province, whereby they are moſt ſolemnly to covenant and engage to ſuſpend all commercial intercourſe with the iſland of Great-Britain, until certain acts of the Britiſh Parliament ſhall be repealed: And whereas printed copies of the ſaid unlawful inſtrument have been tranſmitted, by the aforeſaid Committee of Correſpondence, ſo called, to the ſeveral towns in this province, accompanied with a ſcandalous, traiterous, and ſeditious letter, calculated to inflame the minds of the people, to diſturb them with ill-grounded fears and jealouſies, and to excite them to enter into an unwarrantable, hoſtile, and traiterous combination, to diſtreſs the Britiſh nation, by interrupting, obſtructing, and deſtroying her trade with the colonies, contrary to their allegiance due to the King, and to the form and effect of divers ſtatutes made for ſecuring, encouraging, protecting, and regulating the ſaid trade, and deſtructive of the lawful authority of the Britiſh Parliament, and of the peace, good order, and ſafety of the community. And whereas the inhabitants of this province, not duly conſidering the high criminality, and dangerous conſequences to themſelves, of ſuch alarming and unprecedented combinations, may incautiouſly be tempted to join in the aforeſaid unlawful league and covenant, and thereby expoſe themſelves to the fatal conſequences of being conſidered as the declared and open enemies of the King, Parliament, and kingdom of Great-Britain.

In obſervance therefore of my duty to the King, in tenderneſs to the inhabitants of this province, and to the end that none who may hereafter engage in ſuch dangerous combinations may plead, in excuſe of their conduct, that they were ignorant of the crime in which they were involving themſelves, I have thought fit to iſſue this proclamation, hereby earneſtly cautioning all perſons whatſoever within this province againſt ſigning the aforeſaid, or a ſimilar covenant, or in any manner entering into, or being concerned in ſuch unlawful, hoſtile, and traiterous combinations, as they would avoid the pains and penalties due to ſuch aggravated and dangerous offences.

And I do hereby ſtrictly enjoin and command all magiſtrates, and other officers, within the ſeveral counties in this province, that they take effectual care to apprehend and ſecure for trial all and every perſon, who may hereafter preſume to publiſh, or offer to others to be ſigned, or ſhall themſelves ſign the aforeſaid, or a ſimilar covenant, or be in any wiſe aiding, abetting, adviſing, or aſſiſting therein.

And the reſpective ſheriffs of the ſeveral counties within this province, are hereby required to cauſe this proclamation forthwith to be poſted up, in ſome public place in each town, within their reſpective diſtricts.

GIVEN under my hand at Salem, the 29th day of June, 1774, in the fourteenth year of his Majeſty's reign.

THOMAS GAGE.

By his Excellency's Command,
THOMAS FLUCKER, *Secretary.*

GOD Save the KING.

[*Query, Whether this proclamation will meet with more reſpect than that of his Majeſty did lately in London, offering a reward for apprehending a man, who had made himſelf obnoxious to Adminiſtration? On this proclamation, the man was taken up and carried before a Magiſtrate, who releaſed him—the proclamation being in itſelf illegal—and the perſon who acted upon it was proſecuted.*]

NEW-YORK, JULY 7.

At a numerous meeting of the inhabitants of the city of New-York, convened in the Fields, by public adverti ſement, on Wedneſday, the 6th of July, 1774.

Mr. ALEXANDER M'DOUGAL, Chairman.

THE buſineſs of the meeting being fully explained by the Chairman, and the dangerous tendency of the numerous and vile arts uſed by the enemies of America, to divide and diſtract her councils, as well as the miſrepreſentations of the virtuous intentions of the citizens of this metropolis, in this intereſting and alarming ſtate of the liberties of America, the following reſolutions were twice read, and the queſtion being ſeparately put on each of them, they were paſſed without one diſſentient.

1. RESOLVED, *nem. con.* That the ſtatute, commonly called the Boſton Port Act, is oppreſſive to the inhabitants of that town, unconſtitutional in its principles, and dangerous to the liberties of Britiſh America; and that, therefore, we conſider our brethren at Boſton as now ſuffering in the common cauſe of theſe Colonies.

2. RESOLVED, *nem. con.* That any attack or attempt to abridge the liberties, or invade the conſtitution of any of our ſiſter Colonies, is mediately an attack upon the liberties and conſtitution of all the Britiſh Colonies.

3. RESOLVED, *nem. con.* That the ſhutting up of any of the ports in America, with intent to exact from Americans a ſubmiſſion to parliamentary taxations, or extort a reparation of private injuries, is highly unconſtitutional, and ſubverſive of the commercial rights of the inhabitants of this continent.

4. RESOLVED, *nem. con.* That it is the opinion of this meeting, that if the principal Colonies on this continent ſhall come into a joint reſolution, to ſtop all importation from, and exportation to Great-Britain, till the act of Parliament for blocking up the harbour of Boſton be repealed, the ſame will prove the ſalvation of North-America and her liberties, and that, on the other hand, if they continue their exports and imports, there is great reaſon to fear that fraud, power, and the moſt odious oppreſſion, will riſe triumphant over right, juſtice, ſocial happineſs and freedom: Therefore,

5. RESOLVED, *nem. con.* That the Deputies who ſhall repreſent this Colony in the Congreſs of American Deputies, to be held at Philadelphia, about the firſt of September next, are hereby inſtructed, empowered, and directed to engage with a majority of the principal Colonies, to agree for this city upon a non-importation from Great-Britain of all goods, wares and merchandizes, until the act for blocking up the harbour of Boſton be repealed, and American grievances be redreſſed; and alſo to agree to all ſuch other meaſures as the Congreſs ſhall, in their wiſdom, judge advancive of theſe great objects, and the general ſecurity of the rights and privileges of America.

6. RESOLVED, *nem. con.* That this meeting will abide by, obey and obſerve all ſuch reſolutions, determinations and meaſures, which the Congreſs aforeſaid ſhall come into, and direct or recommend to be done, for obtaining and ſecuring the important ends mentioned in the foregoing reſolutions. And that an engagement to this effect be immediately entered into and ſent to the Congreſs, to evince to them our readineſs and determination to co-operate with our Siſter Colonies, for the relief of our diſtreſſed brethren of Boſton, as well as for the ſecurity of our common rights and privileges.

7. RESOLVED, *nem. con.* That it is the opinion of this meeting, that it would be proper for every county in the Colony, without delay, to ſend two Deputies, choſen by the people, or from the Committees, choſen by them in each county, to hold, in conjunction with Deputies for this city and county, a convention for the Colony (on a day to be appointed) in order to elect a proper number of Deputies, to repreſent the Colony in the general Congreſs: But that, if the counties ſhall conceive this mode impracticable or inexpedient, they be requeſted to give their approbation to the Deputies who ſhall be choſen for this city and county, to repreſent the Colony in Congreſs.

8. RESOLVED, *nem. con.* That a ſubſcription ſhould immediately be ſet on foot for the relief of ſuch poor inhabitants of Boſton, as are or may be deprived of the means of ſubſiſtance, by the operation of the Act of Parliament for ſtopping up the Port of Boſton. The money which ſhall ariſe from ſuch ſubſcription to be laid out, as the City Committee of Correſpondence ſhall think will beſt anſwer the end propoſed.

9. RESOLVED, *nem. con.* That the City Committee of Correſpondence be, and they are hereby inſtructed to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to carry theſe reſolutions into execution.

ORDERED, That theſe reſolutions be printed in the public News-papers of this city, and tranſmitted to the different counties in this Colony, and to the Committees of Correſpondence for the neighbouring Colonies.

We have the melancholy news from Boſton, that the Hon. John Hancock, Eſq; lay paſt all hopes of recovery.

At a very full meeting of the inhabitants of Boſton on the 27th of June, an attempt was made to diſcredit the proceedings of the Committee of Correſpondence, by paſſing ſome cenſure upon it, and voting its diſſolution. The queſtions for the purpoſe were fairly and deliberately propoſed, but each paſſed in the negative by a vaſt majority,—and by the ſame majority the Committee received the thanks of the town for their conduct, and were deſired to continue the ſame important ſervice to their country.

July 20, 1774. NUMB. 2378.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

To the INHABITANTS of the different COLONIES IN AMERICA.

"*When danger is added to the calamity of the times, he who ſhall communicate his ſentiments on public affairs with decency and frankneſs, merits attention and indulgence, if he may not aſpire to approbation or praiſe.*

QUINCEY."

AT a time when a corrupt and deſigning Miniſtry are making uſe of every device to bring you to a ſubmiſſion to their oppreſſive and arbitrary yoke, it behoves every friend to America to exert his efforts, be they ſmall or great, for the preſervation of his country from ſuch acts of tyranny, as, if tamely acquieſced in, muſt reduce the freemen of this happy land to a ſtate of vaſſalage and ſlavery, as perfect and compleat as any country ever experienced.

A determined and fixed reſentment to theſe meaſures hath taken root in the breaſt of every American, from New-Hampſhire to South-Carolina, and the propriety of a Congreſs of Delegates from every province, appointed by the Repreſentatives, appears to all a meaſure moſt likely to effect the great and ſalutary ends, which we ſo much wiſh for. As large Committees from the various counties of this province are ſhortly to meet in this city, to conſult and deliberate on the moſt proper inſtructions to be handed to ſuch Delegates, as your Repreſentatives may conſtitute, ſome conſiderations, offered at this time by an individual, may not perhaps be deemed improper or impertinent.

Much has been ſaid, and you have been repeatedly told, of the abſolute neceſſity of being cloſely united; you have been cautioned and warned of the dreadful effects of a diſ-union; I again recommend to you, above every other conſideration, an adherence to its importance.

It is to be lamented, that your ſentiments, with regard to the mode of redreſs, ſhould continue ſo various. You are all embarked in the ſame grand cauſe—in the ſame bark—it is a common cauſe—the preſervation of one is the preſervation of all—divided reſolutions, while they ſtrengthen your enemies, they will weaken the efforts of your warmeſt advocates. Remember that, in whatever manner you combat, your whole ſtrength ſhould not at once be exhauſted—your ſtruggle may be permanent.—That ſide which can, with the leaſt detriment, hold out the longeſt, may be aſſured in the end of being crowned with ſucceſs. If then you are wiſe enough to fall on ſuch meaſures, as without great inconvenience you can purſue for a continuance, you need not fear attaining the ſummit of your wiſhes. But if, on the contrary, the meaſures we adopt ſhould be haſty, inconſiderate and raſh, the reſult of an heated violence and ungoverned zeal, there is great danger they may be ſuch, as a Britiſh Miniſtry might take the advantage of, and diminiſh the force of the only mode you have now left to extricate your country from its preſent difficulties.

Reflexions have been thrown out in our public papers by an author, under the ſignature of "A Younger Brother," which ſeem calculated as well to make parties and diviſions among yourſelves, as to aſperſe the characters of the merchants in this city, who have, on occaſions heretofore, cheerfully ſacrificed their intereſt in ſupport of their liberties, when rival ports, on the one hand and on the other, were taking advantage of their public ſpirit, and raiſing fortunes at the expence of their patriotiſm.—Another author, or perhaps the ſame, who calls himſelf "Anglus Americanus," with motives not more praiſe-worthy than the former, undertakes to abuſe diſingenuouſly every perſon, who ſhall recommend prudence and moderation. Theſe he brands with the epithet of "worſe than tyrannical invaders of our rights." You cannot, my countrymen, but be convinced of the expediency of great moderation and prudence at ſo critical a period. Men, who would inculcate different ſentiments, deſerve rebuke—but forgive and pity their weakneſs.

If you obſerve in ſome an over-heated paſſion, let it not excite your animoſity. Perſwade that rage to ſubſide, and reaſon will take the helm. Eradicate from your hearts all diſcord, party or diſtinction. Unite with one heart, and with one hand, to recover by your union, what you have loſt for want of it. Plant in your conſtitution the tree of liberty,—"water and nouriſh it, cheriſh its branches." Deſtroy every thing that would ſupplant or abuſe it. The abuſe of liberty has poiſoned the minds of too many, and has almoſt eſtabliſhed tyranny upon its ruins.

In your ſtruggles, diveſt not yourſelves of that dependance on Great-Britain, which it is your intereſt and happineſs to ſecure and maintain. She is the guardian of the Atlantic, through which your fleets muſt paſs and repaſs, to convey to diſtant regions the produce of your ſoil, and make ſuch returns as may ſuit your intereſt, convenience or neceſſity. In this ocean have your fleets been protected, and again may you look with aſſurance of protection from the ſame hand, whenever a foreign power may attempt to invade you. The manœuvres of one Miniſtry ſhould not throw you into a ſtate of deſperation. You have warm advocates in the Britiſh Senate—by a guarded conduct, at the preſent juncture, their number will be augmented.

Great-Britain hath *conſtitutionally* no yoke even for her enemies, ſhe ſurely can have none for her children in America, who inherit all the rights, privileges and immunities, as if they had been born within the realm. A Miniſter hath attempted to deprive you of this inheritance. I dare to predict, he will experience the mortification of a diſappointment, and that the period of his fall is near at hand. But then, my countrymen, it requires your deepeſt conſideration, it demands your united wiſdom. One ill-judged ſtep may protract the wiſhed-for reconciliation, render the event more uncertain, and your liberties more dangerous. Let your reſolves be ſuch, as no friend to your conſtitution can reaſonably object to. If you err, it is better to err through caution than temerity. If your reſolves, on trial, ſhould appear too precipitate, you cannot retract with honour—if too relaxed, it is eaſy to add to their force. This will be an evidence of the increaſe of your love for the cauſe.

Some may ſay that Boſton is now ſuffering in the common cauſe, and that it is neceſſary ſomething be immediately done to reſtore her. What can be done? You would not certainly take up arms, and oppoſe force to force. You anſwer by no means; neither will you, I hope, enter into ſuch reſolutions, that a Miniſtry, poſſeſſed of a perfect knowledge of your ſituation, would know you cannot abide under. Would an experienced commander think he had obtained an advantage, when, by diſtreſſing his enemies, he had ruined his own army?

A non-importation of Britiſh goods, and a non-exportation to Great-Britain and the Weſt-Indies, have been by ſome propoſed, and by ſome adopted. I fear this plan has been dictated rather by an heated zeal, than by approved reaſon and moderation. Before we go ſo far, I would recommend, as the moſt firm and prudent ſtep that can be taken, that as ſoon as the Congreſs be convened, they unite in a dutiful, firm and ſpirited addreſs to the Throne, with a remonſtrance to both Houſes of Parliament, and endeavour to obtain a redreſs of grievances through that mode, which of all others is the moſt conſtitutional, and on that account moſt likely to be productive of the accompliſhment of your wiſhes. Firſt know the fate of ſuch addreſs and remonſtrance; and I ſhould think it worthy your conſideration, whether it would not be well that theſe ſhould be accompanied by circular letters from the merchants here, to the merchants and manufacturers in the different towns and counties in England, requeſting their aid and aſſiſtance in the redreſs of our grievances. This had a very happy effect in repealing the Stamp-act. If theſe meaſures may delay the relief of Boſton (which I believe would not be the caſe) let the Colonies raiſe a ſum to make up her loſs. This will be evincing that we look on the ſufferings of that port, as the ſuffering of the whole continent. Many dangerous conſequences might enſue your going to too great lengths at a time, when the Engliſh nation has conceived an idea of your being in a ſtate of rebellion.

If the nation, exaſperated at your conduct, ſhould countenance the Miniſtry in any perſecuting ſcheme—what if they ſhould declare you totally independant of her, and withdraw her protection from you. The conſequence will be, that you muſt fight your own battles alone. This would be a yoke, that neither you nor your childrens children could endure—it would reduce you to a ſituation of all men the moſt pitiable. You muſt then be at the expence of forming and maintaining an army and navy, for the defence and ſecurity of this wide extended coaſt. A navy not proportioned to your ability, but proportioned to the ſtrength of the moſt potent maritime powers in Europe. This expence would be more galling and oppreſſive, than ſubmitting to the prerogative of a Britiſh Parliament. If indeed you take a ſhort ſighted ſurvey, and limit the proſpect to America, you will ſee no cauſe to dread the effects of a war; but you are to extend your views ſtill further—you are to look for the diſturbers of your tranquility from another quarter. It is againſt your European enemies that you muſt proportion your defenſive powers; if they are not formidable enough to oppoſe, you can expect no effect from them. Your capital cities and principal towns are all ſituated on navigable water; poor indeed and defenceleſs are your fortifications; the ſhips of war have free acceſs to them, and give you the choice, either peaceably to ſubmit to your invader, or ſuffer your ſtately piles, reared by your anceſtors, to meet the conflagration, and be buried under their own aſhes. You muſt then retire into the wilderneſs, and live like ſavage men with ſavage beaſts, while your enemies, maſters of the coaſt, would in a little time be poſſeſſed of the inland country, in ſpight of every oppoſition. Thus would America, if left to herſelf, and deſerted by Great-Britain, fall under ſome great power, or be divided among the different ſtates in Europe, who would for ever be contending for a ſuperiority, and involve this whole continent in eternal war and bloodſhed. Not long then would your independance exiſt.

What if England ſhould give up Canada to the French? This has been urged by a miniſterial writer, as the moſt ſure method that can be invented, to reduce the other Colonies to a ſtate of dependance on Great-Britain. We are ſurrounded on almoſt every ſide by Canada, as Portugal is by Spain, inhabited by your natural enemies, bound by their religion to oppoſe you, whoſe perfidy and treachery you want not inſtances to elucidate,—in alliance with the ſavage nations, whoſe glory and delight are in human ſlaughter. Theſe united would oblige you, at a vaſt expence, to protect your frontiers from their hoſtilities. A Miniſtry then diſpoſed, taking the advantage of your inteſtine commotions, might with little difficulty inſult and diſtreſs you, lay taxes on you, and if found not willing to comply, force you to obedience. The giving up Canada is of great importance; but, ſay they, it is better to loſe that part than the whole, and let a rival empire raiſe itſelf up to demoliſh this. Should this not be, and ſhould we continue, by inflammatory publications and irritating meaſures, to inſtil into the Americans a ſpirit of reſentment and diſloyalty againſt our parent country, we may progreſs ſo far, that nothing ſhort of a civil war will be the conſequence—the diſtant idea of which preſents to the view of an American ſuch a ſcene of accumulated horror and barbarity, that our hearts, I truſt, muſt revolt at the poſſibility of it.

If none of theſe ſhould be adopted may we venture to conſider, that if the Parliament ſhould give up the right of taxing the Colonies for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue—ſhould repeal the tea-act—reſtore Boſton—and only claim a right to the regulation of trade—take you upon the ground you have given up—and tax you on the principles you have granted them—are you better then than now? Have not your political writers, with one voice, exclaimed—Place us in the ſame happy ſituation we were in before the æra of the Grenville adminiſtration. Then were we happy—contented—free. A mutual confidence, and a mutual love, united us in one firm bond of amity and love. Our trade throve—our cities flouriſhed—the intereſt of one was the intereſt of the other—taught by the kind indulgence of Great-Britain to us, we honoured—we loved—we revered—we almoſt adored her.—But a monſter in the ſhape of human form firſt invented, firſt forged chains for the moſt loyal and loving ſubjects his Majeſty had on earth. Suppoſe then they take you at your word—they claim no privileges to tax you, but what acts, before the adminiſtration of Grenville, will give them precedents for;—will your ſituation be one tittle better than now? You have given them liberty to prevent the building a ſlitting-mill; and on theſe principles they may tell you, you are not to uſe a ſpinning-wheel. Can any ſyſtem be formed to keep you more dependant? An act laying a duty on the productions of foreign countries, and this act acknowledged conſtitutional, gives them a right to lay duties on what you ſend to foreign countries. An act laying a duty on coffee from our own iſlands, and this acknowledged conſtitutional, gives them a right to lay duties on the flour you ſend there. How can you now call in queſtion their authority to keep them in force? Our advocates have given up this right, and the plaudits, beſtowed on their works, have eſtabliſhed them as political creeds from one end to the other of the continent.

A reſolution to ſtop your exportations to the Weſt-Indies, I could wiſh to have explained. What ſecurity are you to have that veſſels, bound to Portugal, may not bear away to the Weſt-India iſlands, and what method can you take to remedy this evil? Or, if it could be remedied while the breach between Great-Britain and her Colonies continues ſo wide, is it not rational to ſuppoſe, that they would prohibit your ſending produce to any other part of the world? So that to ſtop exportation to the Weſt-Indies would be to ſtop all trade.

A Non-importation from Great-Britain I would be glad to ſee ſuſpended, till we hear whether the remonſtrances of our Congreſs have the deſired effect. The leſs any trade is obſtructed, the better. It is this trade, which has enriched us, which has made us flouriſh, which has raiſed our merchants to opulence and independance, raiſed the landed intereſt to its preſent value, kept up the price of our country produce, brought about an happy intercourſe of exchange for the toil of the farmer, made a demand for ſhip-building, and given a vent for our iron. It is a political and mercantile maxim, "that commerce is that alone by which a nation ſupports its head." Lord Bacon tells you, "if merchants flouriſh not, a kingdom will have empty veins, and flouriſh little." Fenelon tells you, "trade alone has made our landed eſtates valuable." Beaux tells you, "after all the machinations and intrigues of politics which can be purſued, experience has and ever will evince, that a tenacious regard to our commercial rights ever has and ever will prove the grand pillar of a ſtate." Poſtlethwait tells you, "commerce is as neceſſary to the very exiſtence of a ſtate, as rain or ſun-ſhine to a plant, when nature requires them.—Commerce is that alone by which a nation is rendered of conſequence, and makes it formidable with foreign powers.—Commerce alone increaſes population, and empire ever has and ever will follow it."

I would not, my countrymen, that trade be carried on at the hazard of our liberties. Valuable as trade is, and however neceſſary it may be to the exiſtence of a ſtate, our rights, our liberties, muſt be ſupported. But at preſent they are indefinite, they are undetermined and unaſcertained. A line muſt be drawn, before it can be treſpaſſed on. The Colonies claim exemption from taxation—the Parliament claim the right. I want the important conteſt ſettled on real conſtitutional principles, that we may tranſmit to our children liberties, poſſeſſed by an indiſputable title—a right, which cannot be taken away by ſophiſtry or by force.

If Deputies could be appointed by a Congreſs from the various Colonies, to ſettle this matter on the other ſide the water, every purpoſe might be anſwered. This would be a conſtitutional mode, and the only one to fix it on a laſting baſis, that can be ſuggeſted. If you ſtill think ſome agreement muſt be come into, I would recommend a ſtoppage of every article, which pays a duty either on importation or exportation. It ſignifies little if the tea-act is repealed, while others more deſtructive continue in force. And not to import dry goods, and at the ſame time import articles to eſtabliſh precedents of taxation, when we claim exemption, is to me highly abſurd.

Theſe hints are ſubmitted to the conſideration of the public—many others might be urged; but I deſiſt. They are the ſentiments of an individual, who only prays your attention to the magnitude and conſequence of the caſe. He aſſures you he feels himſelf warmly attached to the cauſe; he knows too well the dreadful calamity of a tame ſubmiſſion; and if there be any among you, deaf to the cries of the watch, and blind to the danger which impends, he wiſhes to rouſe them from their ſupineneſs, to ſee and avert the blow.

BRUTUS.

July 12, 1774.

THE MEMBERS OF THE ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY

ARE deſired to attend their Quarterly Meeting, on Saturday, the 23d Inſtant, at 7 o' Clock in the Evening, at the City Tavern. RICHARD PETERS, junior, Secretary.

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the fourth Page.*]

LONDON, May 13.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SUMMARY *of Monday's* DEBATES *on the* BOSTON BILLS.

SIR *William Meredith*, in a ſpeech for the Bills, obſerved, that if neceſſity could plead for the right of taxation, the ſtate of the nation at the cloſe of the laſt war was ſuch as to juſtify the STAMP-ACT; that an Engliſhman's ſecurity, as to his property, conſiſted in his not being liable to have any tax impoſed on him, but by the very members who at the ſame time TAXED THEMSELVES in a proportionate ratio; that taxes reſulting from regulations of trade were highly proper, and under this deſcription PORT DUTIES were comprehended; that an impoſt, ſimilar to the Tea Tax, was levied by the 25th Charles II. ſince which period taxes on melaſſes, and other mercantile articles, had been propoſed by Great-Britain, and acquieſced in by America.

Sir William was free to declare his DISAPPROBATION of the tax on Tea, and confeſſed his GENERAL AVERSION to tax America; but as the Coloniſts had not only reſiſted the ſupreme Legiſlative Authority of Great-Britain, but had alſo deſpoiled the property of our merchants, it was time to make ſuch REGULATIONS, as might enable our trading ſubjects to carry on their American Traffic with ſecurity. This, Sir William affirmed, was the ſole object of the Boſton Bills. Juries were regulated agreeable to the Engliſh model. The inſtitution and appointment of the Council would from henceforth be on ſuch a footing, as to occaſion no obſtructions either to the Executive or Legiſlative Powers. Sir William concluded, that there was no other alternative but either at once to give up the RIGHT of enacting Laws, or to deprive thoſe of the Executive Power, who have hitherto obſtructed their operation when enacted; and we had better, Sir William urged, at once renounce all connections with the Colonies, than not procure protection for our Merchants effects in future, as well as a redreſs of the injuries they have already ſuſtained by trading to America.

Mr. Stanley contended, that as the INDEPENDANCE of America was a thing not poſſible, whilſt the balance of power was ſo formidable in Europe, the Americans therefore muſt unite under SOME parent State, and they would neceſſarily make choice of a Proteſtant State for their Head; that, were they to unite under any other State but that of Great-Britain, they would be ſubjugated to ſlavery; that, therefore, to treat the Parent State with inſult and indignity, to ſet at defiance her Acts, and trample under foot her legal authority, betrayed a ſpirit of treaſonable violence that called for ſevere correction. Mr. Stanley argued, that the ſame mode of Government which a century ago would have benefitted the Colonies, was now, through a change of a variety of concurrent cauſes, become altogether inadequate for the purpoſes of Legiſlature; that, if the effects of Engliſhmen had been deſpoiled IN FRANCE, if their property had been wantonly as well as violently deſtroyed, every man, anxious to aſſert his country's rights, would have moved for an immediate enquiry into the offence, for puniſhment being inflicted on the offenders, and retributive juſtice being done to the parties injured; and, if the property of Engliſh ſubjects ſhould, by the Law of Nations, be protected in a foreign and inimical country, much more ought that property to be ſacred and protected throughout every part of the Britiſh dominions.

Mr. Thomas Townſhend profeſſed himſelf far from being attached to Adminiſtration meaſures; he concurred with the preſent plans, becauſe he thought them the moſt feaſible; he expreſſed himſelf rather averſe to the alteration or new-modelling of Charters, but ſuch a variety of inconveniences had originated from the Boſton TOWN-MEETINGS, that their regulation became an object of indiſpenſible neceſſity. The Juries, Mr. Townſhend ſaid, were by the Bill altered in conformity to the Engliſh Conſtitution; and the bringing offenders over to be tried in England was giving them the beſt and only chance of a fair, deliberate and diſpaſſionate trial. Mr. Townſhend concluded by wiſhing the REPEAL OF THE TEA TAX had taken place.

Colonel Barre began by reducing the ſubject of debate to this queſtion: "Whether we would conciliate the affections of our Colonies by LENIENT or HOSTILE meaſures?" The Colonel related the proceedings of different Miniſters, with reſpect to America. The late Charles Townſhend he cenſured for taxing America, and making an injudicious choice of Commiſſioners to execute the truſt; the conduct of Governor Hutchinſon he condemned; that of Governor Tryon he praiſed. The Colonel confeſſed we had aſſented to the blockading the Port of Boſton, thinking it might produce a compromiſe for the damage the Eaſt-India Company had ſuſtained. Veſting the appointment of the Council in the Crown would, the Colonel contended, render the very office ſo odious, that no man of reſpectable character would be found willing to accept the truſt. The Colonel ſaid, Adminiſtration were about to alter the Charter of a Conſtitution, without knowing the peculiar nature of its form of Government; that the evidence of the culpability of the Americans was incompleat; that the Petition of Bollan, the Agent, ought in juſtice to have been received; that the Bill was a ſhock to equity, and inimical to every principle of policy; that the protection propoſed to be afforded the Military, would heap only odium on their heads; that a continued ſtretch of the TONE of civil authority would prove deſtructive to the body politic; that when inſulted by France or Spain we had recourſe to NEGOTIATION, when offended by our Colonies we inſtantly recurred to FLEETS and ARMIES. The Colonel concluded by affirming, that the preſent meaſures were pregnant with cruelty and injuſtice, and would eventually draw down deſtruction on Great-Britain.

Yeſterday morning at ten o'clock a Council was held at Kew palace, were moſt of the great officers were ſummoned to attend, relative to the ſeveral expreſſes that have been received from France within theſe few days.

Among other articles of our traffic to America, which there is the greateſt reaſon to fear will be irrecoverably loſt, is that of cordage, a great quantity of which was uſually exported every year. A rope-maker at Deptford, who uſed formerly to have commiſſions annually for 4000 l. has not the laſt year ſent 400 l. The Dutch now ſupply almoſt all the colonies.

Lord North gave notice yeſterday in the Houſe of Commons, that he would open the Budget on Wedneſday next.

It was confidently reported this morning that yeſterday evening an expreſs arrived from Paris, with advice that the French King died on Tueſday night, at ten o'clock, at Verſailles, of the ſmall-pox.

They write form Breſt, that three men of war, which had ſailed from that port, ſuppoſed to have been deſtined for the Weſt-Indies, had been driven back in a gale of wind, and two of them wrecked on the coaſt of Britanny, and their crews periſhed.

Wedneſday a petition from ſeveral natives of America was preſented to the Upper Aſſembly, praying leave to be heard againſt the bill for regulating the future government of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and likewiſe againſt the bill for the impartial adminiſtration of juſtice in the ſaid province; the ſame was accordingly read, and ordered to lie on the table.

American quartering bill read a third time, and ordered to be carried to the Lords by Sir Charles Whitworth.

May 14. *The Lords yeſterday read a ſecond time and committed the Bill for providing more commodious quarters for the troops in North-America.*

Extract of a letter from the Hague, May 7.

"*It was reported laſt week, but very much confirmed by the laſt mails, that a French camp of* 40,000 *men is ordered to be erected at Metz, and two others of* 20,000 *men each near Valenciennes.*

"*We are likewiſe informed, that a French army of* 15,000 *men have juſt been poſted upon the coaſts near Dunkirk.*

The King and Queen's going down to Portſmouth is not yet finally fixed on; it depends partly upon the motions of Parliament, which are not as yet regulated, and partly on the French King's death. If the latter ſhould take place, the mock review may be changed into an actual one, and Admiral Pye be ſucceeded by Admiral Saunders.

It is whiſpered in many places, that the death of the King of France will be the cauſe of many great men loſing their heads in that kingdom. The Duke de Choiſeul has ventured to Paris, and is very buſy; the Duke de Aiguillion and Madame Barre begin to find their friends falling off amazingly. In ſhort, Paris and Verſailles are in ſome meaſure all in confuſion. The people do not heſitate to ſpeak their minds, and it muſt be a miracle that prevents a civil war. This is expected, and if they go on as they have begun, it is thought arbitrary power will be very ſhort lived there.

The produce of North-America, which uſed to be ſent yearly to Great-Britain, is reckoned at about four millions ſterling; the manufactures of Britain, and other commodities returned from hence, at nearly the ſame ſum; the debts due from people in America to the Britiſh merchants here, at about ſix millions, or a year and an half of that commerce, taking the time paſt by that to come; ſuppoſing, therefore, the Americans to act out of reſentment in their preſent conteſt, as they did in that of the ſtamp-act, we ſhall then have yearly, until the final ſettlement of this affair, manufactures to the value of four million ſterling, left and heaped on the hands of our merchants and maſter manufacturers, or we ſhall have workmen and poor people put out of employ, and turned adrift in that proportion.—Theſe are ſome of the difficulties and diſtreſſes which we are, for the ſake of a trial of ſkill with our Colonies, going to bring on ourſelves, and which muſt be perpetually magnifying and increaſing, as long as the unnatural conteſt ſhall continue.

The preſent critical ſituation of France occupies all converſation at the weſt end of the town. Every runner of Buckingham Houſe eagerly ſays, before he is aſked the queſtion, *The King of France is* NOT *dead.* He ſays ſo, becauſe his employers wiſh it. The life of the French King was an inſurance-office for peace to Great-Britain. *He is now no more.* The inſurance-office is ſhut. And thoſe bewildered miſcreants, who have been impoſing the falſe glare of peace, by ſubmitting to repeated inſults, and of plenty, by liſtening to Scottiſh projects, now ſwallow and echo the laſt lie of the hour, viz. that the King of France is alive. It is a cuſtom in France, whenever the King is ſo extremely ill as to be paſt all hope of recovery, then to bring the crown, and place it for a few moments upon his bed. This ceremony has been performed. The Houſe of Bourbon never had ſo favourable an opportunity for commencing a war with Great-Britain. The Colonies diſmembered, Scotland inſolvent, Ireland depopulated, and England inſulted. Can it be imagined, that Broglio and Choiſeul have not full and authentic intelligence of all the madneſs and folly of our Court?

BOSTON, July 11.

We learn from Portſmouth, that one day laſt week the Members of their late Houſe of Repreſentatives met at the State-houſe in that place, in order to chuſe Delegates for the general Congreſs; but before they had time to proceed to buſineſs, his Excellency Governor Wentworth, attended by the Sheriff, came to them, when the former read a Proclamation, requiring them to diſperſe, and the latter the Riot Act; upon which they adjourned to a tavern, and agreed, that letters be ſent to their reſpective towns to appoint a perſon out of each, to meet together, and join in the choice of Delegates for that Government for the Congreſs propoſed.

NEW-YORK, July 18.

Wedneſday night laſt our Committee of Correſpondence met, and drew up a ſett of reſolves on the preſent alarming occaſion, which were printed in hand bills, and ſent about the town the next morning, for the approbation of the inhabitants thereof, who are to aſſemble at the Coffee-houſe to-morrow at 12 o'clock, either to approve or diſapprove of the ſame. At the ſame time the people are to teſtify their approbation of the five gentlemen, nominated by the Committee to attend as delegates at the general Congreſs, viz. Mr. Duane, Mr. Philip Livingſton, Mr. John Alſop, Mr. Iſaac Low, and Mr. John Jay.

Saturday laſt we received advice from Albany of the death of that truly great and good man, Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON, Bart. at his ſeat at Johnſon-Hall, on Monday the 11th inſtant.

Wedneſday laſt arrived here from Greenock, Captain Bog, with about 300 paſſengers, among whom were Mr. Cummings, his lady and family; Captain Macpherſon, his lady and family; and the Reverend Mr. Addiſon, &c.

Captain Farmer, from St. Chriſtophers, on Sunday, the 10th inſtant, ſpoke with a brig from Philadelphia for Barbados, two days out, and all well on board.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.

We hear that the Aſſembly of this province, now met, have reſolved themſelves into a Grand Committee, and have appointed to-morrow for the conſideration of ſeveral letters, &c. from our Siſter Colonies, relative to American grievances.

Laſt Friday afternoon, agreeable to invitation from the Committee of this city, Delegates from the ſeveral county Committees, viz. Bucks, Cheſter, Lancaſter, York, Cumberland, Berks, Northampton and Northumberland, met the Committee for this city and county, and we hear they have been engaged in preparing a ſett of General Reſolves, declaratory of the ſenſe of this province, on the preſent ſtate of Britiſh America, and the peculiar ſufferings of our brethren in Boſton, and the Maſſachuſetts-Bay. We are aſſured that there is great unanimity in their councils and determinations, and that a happy preſage may be formed of a general concurrence and ſupport, in ſuch meaſures as ſhall be found neceſſary to preſerve and ſecure the rights and liberties of the inhabitants of this country.—The Reſolves not being quite finiſhed, we are obliged to poſtpone the publication of them to our next. We are informed, that a more full and ample declaration of our preſent grievances, and a ſuggeſtion of the mode of redreſs, ſo as to relieve the diſtreſſed Boſtonians, eaſe the minds of the other Coloniſts, and draw ſome juſt and equitable line between the Mother Country and the Colonies, is under the conſideration of this reſpectable meeting, and will be conveyed to the Hon. Houſe of Repreſentatives, as the advice or inſtructions of a number of their Conſtituents, on this important occaſion; which will alſo, in due time, be communicated to the public.

Captain Adams, from Briſtol, on the 27th of May, off the Weſtern Iſlands, ſpoke the brig Elizabeth, Captain Gurliſhe, from New-York for Madeira, out 25 days, all well.

Captain Shields, from Newfoundland, informs, that Captain Anthony ———, in a ſchooner, from Baltimore, arrived at Harbour-Grace the 13th of June. On the 3d inſtant, he ſpoke a brig, from Leghorn for Rhode-Iſland; and about two weeks ago he ſpoke a ſnow, from Waterford for this port, out 40 days.

RESOLUTIONS *unanimouſly entered into by the Inhabitants of* SOUTH-CAROLINA, *at a General Meeting, held at Charles-Town, in the ſaid colony, on Wedneſday, Thurſday and Friday, the 6th, 7th and 8th days of July,* 1774.

RESOLVED,

THAT his Majeſty's ſubjects in North-America owe the ſame allegiance to the Crown of Great-Britain, that is due from his ſubjects born in Great-Britain.

Reſolved, That his Majeſty's ſubjects in America are intitled to all the inherent rights and liberties of his natural-born ſubjects within the kingdom of Great-Britain.

Reſolved, That it is repugnant to the rights of the people, that any taxes ſhould be impoſed on them, unleſs with their own conſent, given perſonally, or by their Repreſentatives.

Reſolved, That it is a fundamental right which his Majeſty's liege ſubjects are intitled unto, that no man ſhould ſuffer in his perſon or property without a fair trial, and judgment given by his Peers, or by the Law of the Land.

Reſolved, That all trials of treaſon, miſpriſion of treaſon, or for any felony or crime whatever, committed and done in this his Majeſty's Colony, by any perſon or perſons reſiding therein, ought of right to be had and conducted in and before his Majeſty's courts held within the ſaid Colony, according to the fixed and known courſe of proceeding, and that the ſeizing any perſon or perſons reſiding in this Colony, ſuſpected of any crime whatever committed therein, and ſending ſuch perſon or perſons to places beyond the ſea to be tried, is oppreſſive and illegal, and highly derogatory to the rights of Britiſh ſubjects; as thereby the ineſtimable privilege of being tried by a jury from the vicinage, as well as the benefit of ſummoning and procuring witneſſes on ſuch trial, will be taken away from the party accuſed.

Reſolved, That the ſtatute made in the 35th year of Henry VIII. chap. 2, intituled, "An Act for the trial of treaſons committed out of the King's dominions," does not extend, and cannot, but by an arbitrary and cruel conſtruction, be conſtrued to extend to treaſons, miſpriſions of treaſons, or concealment of treaſons, committed in any of his Majeſty's American Colonies, where there is ſufficient proviſion, by the law of the land, for the impartial trial of all ſuch perſons as are charged with, and for the due puniſhment of, thoſe offences.

Reſolved, That the late act for ſhutting up the Port of Boſton, and the two bills relative to Boſton, which, by the laſt accounts from Great-Britain, had been brought into Parliament, there read, and committed, are of the moſt alarming nature to all his Majeſty's ſubjects in America—are calculated to deprive many thouſand Americans of their rights, properties and privileges, in a moſt cruel, oppreſſive and unconſtitutional manner—are moſt dangerous precedents, and, though levelled immediately at the people of Boſton, very manifeſtly and glaringly ſhew, if the inhabitants of that town are intimidated into a mean ſubmiſſion to ſaid acts, that the like are deſigned for all the Colonies; when not even the ſhadow of liberty to his perſon, or of ſecurity to his property, will be left to any of his ſubjects reſiding on the American continent.

Reſolved therefore, That not only the dictates of humanity, but the ſoundeſt principles of true policy and ſelf-preſervation, makes it abſolutely neceſſary for the inhabitants of all the Colonies in America to aſſiſt and ſupport the people of Boſton, by all lawful ways in their power; and eſpecially, to leave no juſtifiable means untried to procure a repeal of thoſe acts immediately relative to them, and alſo of all others affecting the conſtitutional rights and liberties of America in general, as the beſt means to effect this moſt deſirable end.

Reſolved, That Henry Middleton, John Rutledge, Chriſtopher Gadſden, Thomas Lynch, and Edward Rutledge, Eſquires, be and they are hereby nominated and appointed Deputies, on the part and behalf of this Colony, to meet the Deputies of the ſeveral Colonies of North-America, in general Congreſs, the firſt Monday in September next, at Philadelphia, or at any other time or place that may be generally agreed on; there to conſider the act lately paſſed, and bills depending in Parliament, with regard to the port of Boſton, and province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, which act and bills, in the precedent and conſequences, affect the whole continent—alſo the grievances under which America labours by reaſon of the ſeveral acts of Parliament, that impoſe taxes or duties for raiſing a revenue, and lay unneceſſary reſtraints and burthens on trade—and of the ſtatutes, parliamentary acts, and Royal inſtructions, which make an invidious diſtinction between his Majeſty's ſubjects in Great-Britain and in America—with full power and authority, in behalf of us and our conſtituents, to concert, agree to, and effectually proſecute ſuch legal meaſures (by which we, for ourſelves and them, moſt ſolemnly engage to abide) as in the opinion of the ſaid Deputies, and of the Deputies ſo to be aſſembled, ſhall be moſt likely to obtain a repeal of the ſaid acts, and a redreſs of thoſe grievances.

Reſolved, That we will agree to pay the expence of ſuch gentlemen, as may be fixed upon to be ſent upon this buſineſs.

Reſolved, That while the oppreſſive acts relative to Boſton are enforced, we will chearfully, from time to time, contribute towards the relief of ſuch poor perſons there, whoſe unfortunate circumſtances, occaſioned by the operation of thoſe acts, may be thought to ſtand in need of moſt aſſiſtance.

Reſolved, That we will, by all means in our power, endeavour to preſerve harmony and union amongſt all the Colonies.

Reſolved, That a Committee of ninety-nine perſons be now appointed, to act as a General Committee, to correſpond with the Committees of the other Colonies, and do all matters and things neceſſary to carry theſe reſolutions into execution; and that any twenty-one of them met together may proceed on buſineſs---their power to continue till the next General Meeting.---And in caſe of the death, departure from the province, or refuſal to act, of any or either of them, the pariſh or diſtrict for which ſuch perſon dying, removing, or refuſing to act, was choſen, ſhall fill up the vacancy.

At a general meeting of the Magiſtrates, Lawyers, Freeholders, and other reſpectable inhabitants of the county of Glouceſter, in New-Jerſey, held at the Court-houſe in the ſaid county, July 18, 1774, the following reſolutions were read, maturely conſidered, and unanimouſly agreed to.

ROBERT FRIEND PRICE, Eſq; Chairman.

1. RESOLVED, *nem. con.* That Boſton is now ſuffering in the common cauſe of all Britiſh America, and therefore merits the moſt ſpeedy and effectual aid in the power of the whole to give.

2. *Reſolved, nem. con.* That if the other colonies withhold their aſſiſtance, until Maſſachuſetts is cruſhed and deprived of her liberty by the high and dangerous arm of Parliamentary power, now ſtretched forth over her for that purpoſe, they may, with good reaſon, expect ſoon to ſhare the ſame fate.

3. *Reſolved*, That we are of opinion, the moſt proper and effectual aid Maſſachuſetts can receive from the other colonies would naturally, and even neceſſarily, reſult from their coming into a total ceſſation of trade with Great-Britain and the Britiſh Weſt-Indies, until the oppreſſive and arbitrary acts, under which ſhe ſo heavily groans, are totally and effectually repealed; and the town of Boſton reſtored to her ancient rights and privileges.———The queſtion being called, the reſolution read, and upon a diviſion a very large majority appeared in ſupport of the ſame. It was paſſed.

4. *Reſolved, nem con.* That if we ſuffer the Parliament of Great-Britain to tax us without our conſent, they may then eſtabliſh over us, at our expence (which they would never be able to do at their own (a military force, ſufficient completely to ſubject us to the arbitrary will of the Miniſter, or, in his own words, to lay us at his feet.

5. *Reſolved, nem. con.* That we are of opinion, the meaſures are already begun, that will, ſtep by ſtep, at length fix us in this deplorable ſituation, unleſs we are virtuous enough to unite, and, at all events, keep the hand of the Britiſh Parliament out of our pockets.

6. *Reſolved, nem. con.* That if there are any amongſt us, ſo deſtitute of the generous extenſive feelings of the human heart, ſo void of every true idea of the real advantages of liberty, or ſo fordidly attached to, what they may think, their preſent particular intereſt, or even ſo deluded with hopes of future promotion from thoſe arbitrary invaders of our rights, in caſe they ſucceed againſt us, as to refuſe to unite with their brethren in ſuch lawful ways and means, as ſhall be generally deemed neceſſary effectually to guard our pockets againſt them, they will, to their eternal diſgrace, demonſtrate to the world, that they are really endowed with but a very ſmall portion of the moſt lovely and noble qualities of the human mind. In ſhort, ſuch conduct will even diſgrace the very form they bear, and cauſe their fellow men to bluſh, on beholding ſuch meanneſs in creatures of their own ſhape.

7. *Reſolved, nem. con.* That if we do not acquit ourſelves like men on this important occaſion, our truly generous and patriotic friends on the other ſide the water, will have juſt cauſe to be aſhamed that they ever ſtood forth in our behalf. We ſhall demonſtrate to them and the world, that we did not deſerve their aid or friendſhip, that they did wrong in endeavouring to preſerve us free, becauſe we are only worthy to be ſlaves.

8. *Reſolved, nem. con.* That as the fate of Boſton muſt, under Providence, greatly depend upon the part the other Colonies ſhall take in this moſt important of all temporal cauſes, every day ſhe is kept in ſuſpenſe reſpecting their reſolutions, muſt be to her a day of great anxiety and keen diſtreſs; therefore, and as ſhe is ſuffering bitterly from another quarter, and in the general cauſe, they ſeem to be in duty and honour bound to form their reſolutions as ſpeedy as poſſible. Unneceſſary delays, in this caſe, would indeed be cruelty.

9. *Reſolved, nem. con.* That if a general non importation does not take place, we are of opinion that a general non-conſumption ought; and in this public manner declare, that we are heartily diſpoſed inflexibly to engage therein.

10. *Reſolved, nem. con.* That we the inhabitants of Glouceſter county aforeſaid do, with pleaſure and ſincerity, profeſs and acknowledge ourſelves to be truly loyal and dutiful ſubjects of George the Third, King of Great-Britain, &c. and that we will, to the utmoſt of our power, aſſiſt in carrying into execution any general, legal, well concerted meaſure, for the ſupport and preſervation of Britiſh liberty, in its genuine and primitive purity, throughout all theſe his extenſive, and (till very lately) happy dominions in America.

11. *Reſolved, nem. con.* That as a general Congreſs of Delegates from each reſpective Colony is propoſed to be held at Philadelphia, in order to deliberate upon ſome general legal plan of oppoſition to the arbitrary meaſures of the Britiſh Parliament, lately deviſed, and now, with unexampled rigor, carrying into execution, manifeſtly with a deſign to overturn, and (if not prevented) totally lay waſte all the ancient chartered forms of civil government throughout Britiſh America, and even, if poſſible, extirpate the very idea of liberty from theſe, our once free and happy regions; and as ſome of the counties in this province have, and others are preparing to appoint Committees, to meet at ſome ſuitable place, to be agreed on for that purpoſe, in order to chooſe Delegates to repreſent this Colony at the ſaid general Congreſs, ſo we alſo, approving the ſaid meaſure, do appoint Robert Friend Price, John Hinchman, Samuel Harriſon, John Sparks, James Hinchman, Joſeph Ellis, Samuel Clement, Joſeph Hugg, Thomas Clark, Eſquires, and Meſſieurs John Cooper, Iſaac Mickle, Joſeph Morgan, and Iſaac Tomlinſon, to act as a Committee of Correſpondence with the other Colonies, and who ſhall alſo have power to appoint a Committee of three of their own Members to meet the Committees of the other Counties of this Province, to chooſe Delegates to repreſent them, and that ſeven of the Committee appointed ſhall be a ſufficient number to tranſact buſineſs at all times.

12. *Reſolved, nem. con.* That it will be proper, and it is the deſire of this Meeting, that our ſaid Committee do immediately ſet on foot a ſubſcription for the relief of our ſuffering brethren in Boſton; and that they alſo receive and appropriate the ſame, in ſuch ſort, as to them ſhall ſeem moſt likely to anſwer the benevolent purpoſe intended.

Signed, by Order of the Meeting,
ROBERT FRIEND PRICE, Chairman.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS,

As the deſign and proceedings of a number of tradeſmen, who met in this city on the 11th inſtant, have been groſly miſrepreſented, I muſt requeſt you to publiſh the following obſervations, which, it is hoped, will place the matter in its true light. Your compliance will greatly oblige that body of people, and in particular

Your humble Servant.

A Reſpectable number of tradeſmen and others, calling to mind the non-importation agreement entered into ſome years ſince by the colonies, and the ſucceſs that attended it, were naturally led to think, that ſome ſimilar agreement would be adopted at this alarming period. Theſe agreements were formed by the colonies ſeparately; each province agreeing for itſelf to leave off the importation of ſuch articles, as beſt ſuited its particular circumſtances. Hence it was, that they were ſo very different in different provinces. But at preſent things wear quite another aſpect. We ſee two or three colonies, inſtead of making the agreements as formerly, have ſimply reſolved, that they will ſubmit to ſuch a non-importation and non-exportation agreement, as the Congreſs ſhall think proper—thus expreſly giving them a power to reſtrict their trade, or wholly to put a ſtop to it. The ſuperior advantages to the liberties of America, from having the nature and extent of this reſtriction ſettled by the Congreſs, are ſo apparent, that it is not neceſſary to point them out. Not to mention that this truly auguſt aſſembly will be compoſed of men, the moſt eminent for abilities, wiſdom and virtue, and that it will probably have a happy influence in uniting the colonies more cloſely, I ſhall only obſerve, that meaſures deviſed by perſons, whom we know to be influenced by an honeſt zeal, and poſſeſſed of great capacities, will be the moſt likely to meet with the univerſal acquieſcence of the provinces. While ſome of the colonies are thus giving a power to their Deputies to aſſent to any reſtriction upon trade, that may be thought neceſſary by the Congreſs, it certainly behoves the others, either to take the ſame ſteps, or to make the agreement themſelves. This is abſolutely requiſite, in order that we may all draw together in the ſame great cauſe. For nothing is more evident, than if any trading port, eſpecially ſuch a one as Philadelphia, ſhould not come into ſome agreement with regard to a non-importation and non-exportation, all the agreements of the other colonies will avail nothing. Here then appears the neceſſity, that the inhabitants of this city and county ſhould come into ſome agreement themſelves, or *expreſly* leave it to be framed for them by the Congreſs. In a matter of ſo much importance to the commercial intereſt of the greateſt trading city in America will it be ſaid, that the Committee for the city and county, appointed the 18th of June, for the particular purpoſes expreſſed in the reſolves, can go beyond them, and give any inſtructions to the Deputies of the province? I meddle not with the reſolves of the other counties. I confine myſelf entirely to thoſe of Philadelphia. Or will it be ſaid, that by a conſtruction of the vote, which declared the Congreſs to be the moſt probable means of obtaining redreſs of our grievances, the Deputies at the Congreſs will have any ſuch power from this city and county? The queſtion is too abſurd to deſerve an anſwer. As to the *Aſſembly*'s taking up the matter, and directing the Deputies to give their conſent to any reſtrictions upon the trade of this city, we cannot reaſonably expect them to do it. Should the Legiſlature recommend a meaſure ſo deſtructive of the intereſts of Great-Britain, we may ſoon expect to have our excellent charter torne from us by the felonious hands of the Miniſter. Nor can the County Committees pretend a right to bind any but their own conſtituents. They have received no authority or truſt from the people of *this city and county*; conſequently their reſolves ſhould not be binding *on them*. It remains, therefore, in my opinion, that the only expedient is to call another general meeting of this city and county, in order that the ſenſe of the people ſhould be taken. *They* are the perſons, whoſe intereſt is moſt immediately affected. *They* ought therefore to be conſulted in ſome way, that may diſcover their ſentiments. But if any one ſhould object to a general meeting, as not being the beſt method of collecting the ſenſe of the people, I wiſh he would propoſe an eaſier and a better. I am not ſolicitous about trifles. I care not whether it be done by a general meeting, or by calling upon the inhabitants in their houſes to give their votes. I contend only that there is a neceſſity for its being done ſome way or other. If the people have not virtue enough to *enter into* ſuch a reſolve, they ſurely will not have virtue enough to *execute* it, after it is made for them. Beſides, ſhould the matter be left thus at large, and ſhould the Congreſs come into a non-importation and non-exportation, the people of this county may then ſay they will not adhere to it, as they never paſſed a vote, authoriſing their Committee to give any inſtructions for that purpoſe. Let us not leave to accident, what may be ſecured by a little prudence and trouble. Let us not ſend our Deputies to the Congreſs with their hands tied behind their backs, or with their fingers in their mouths. I appeal to any man, who is not either a knave or a fool, whether he would think himſelf juſtified in giving an aſſent to any reſtrictions on the trade of this city, without expreſs power?

Upon the whole, I believe I may ſafely affirm, it was never the intention of the tradeſmen to enter into any controverſy with the Committee. All they deſired was, to ſee a reſolve paſſed by the city and county of Philadelphia, like that which has been entered into by moſt of the counties in the province, to permit the Deputies at the Congreſs to aſſent to ſuch a non-importation and non-exportation as the Congreſs ſhould think neceſſary. Neither do I apprehend this would be an anticipation of the buſineſs of that aſſembly. Much will remain afterwards. To their wiſdom we muſt truſt for having the line drawn in ſuch a manner, as will compleatly anſwer the end of ſuch an agreement, and at the ſame time be as little prejudicial to the colonies as poſſible.

I take the opportunity of declaring in this public way, that, as far as I could judge, nothing was farther from the intention of the tradeſmen, than a deſign of changing the Committee, or turning out a ſingle member. They wanted to make no alteration in any thing that had been tranſacted; nor did they wiſh to have the public proceedings of the 18th of June reviewed or corrected.

There is nothing which they deem of more importance than an union of different intereſts and ſtrength on the preſent occaſion. This was the object of all their meetings: Under the influence of this idea, they muſt have been extremely ſurprized at hearing it hinted by ſome perſons, that the tendency of ſuch meetings was to form a party, or to create diviſion. If an undue warmth appeared in any of the company, I think I may venture to ſay, it proceeded entirely from that cauſe.

RUSSEL.

*** This afternoon, at two o'clock, on the premiſes, will begin the SALE of the LOTS on and near SCHUYLKILL, as advertiſed in the fourth page of this paper.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, Inward Entries.

Schooner Polly, R. Schoolfield, from South-Carolina. Schooner Bonaventure, J. Waterman, Nantucket. Sloop Betſey, W. Underhill, Virginia. Sloop Ranger, H. M'Cabe, Maryland. Brig Rebecca, J. Shields, Newfoundland. Schooner Thomas, J. Leeds, and Schooner Dolphin, A. Sweeny, Hiſpaniola, Brig Harmony, W. Barber, Liſbon. Ship London Packet, J. Cook, Leghorn. Brig Jamaica Packet, R. Stanſbury, and Brig Thomas, J. Baxter, Jamaica. Brig Polly, J. Lockton, Tortola. Schooner Charming Polly, L. Hammond, St. Euſtatia. Ship Pennſylvania Packet, P. Oſborne, Ferrol. Ship Minerva, C. Lindſay, N. Caſtle, on Delaware. Ship Jenny, N. M'Ilvaine, Liſbon. Schooner Eunice, R. Leech, St. Lucia. Brig Suſanna, W. Bradford, Anguilla. Sloop Three Brothers, A. Mills, Schooner Sally, J. White, and Schooner Proſperous Polly, J. Man, N. Carolina. Brig Three Friends, D. Torrell, from Dominica.

OUTWARDS. Brig Ann, A. May, for Madeira. Brig Rachel, L. Simmons, Cadiz. Schooner Bonaventure, J. Waterman, for Nantucket.

CLEARED. Sloop Fanny, W. Raddon, to Georgia. Schooner Dove, N. Bartlet, Salem, N. E. Ship Roſanna, J. M'Fetridge, Brig Globe, E. Bingley, and Snow Patty and Peggy, R. Hardie, Liſbon. Brig Charming Peggy, G. Conyngham, and Sloop Rebecca, A. Culnan, Cadiz. Sloop Peggy, J. Watſon, and Sloop Betſey, W. Underhill, Virginia. Schooner Succeſs, J. Roſberry, N. Carolina. Ship Jane, C. M'Cauſland, London. Sloop Bold Defiance, J. Muſſon, Tortola. Ship Friendſhip, T. Jann, to Cork.

City of Philadelphia, July 20, 1774.

The ASSIZE of BREAD.

Beſt FINE FLOUR, at *Twenty-one Shillings and Six-pence*, per C.
MIDDLINGS, at *Eighteen and Six-pence to Nineteen Shillings*, per C.
RYE, at *Eleven Shillings and Six-pence*, per C.

White Bread	lb.	oz.	*Middl. Do.*	lb.	oz.	*Rye Do.*	lb.	oz.
1d. loaf, is	0	6¾	1d. loaf, is	0	7¼	1d. loaf, is	0	10¼
2d. ditto,	0	13½	2d. ditto,	0	14¾	2d. ditto	1	4½
4d. ditto,	1	10½	4d. ditto,	1	13½	4d. ditto	2	9
8d. ditto,	3	5	8d. ditto,	3	11	8d. ditto	5	2
12d. ditto,	4	15½	12d. ditto,	5	8½	12d. ditto	7	11

THE Members of *The Society of Engliſhmen and Sons of Engliſhmen, eſtabliſhed at Philadelphia, for the Advice and Aſſiſtance of Engliſhmen in Diſtreſs*, are requeſted to attend their Quarterly Meeting, at Carpenters-Hall, on Saturday, the 23d Inſtant, at Six in the Evening. WILLIAM THORNE, Secretary.

N. B. Several Members to be ballotted for.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT valuable plantation and tract of LAND, ſituate in the Northern Liberties of this city, on the north eaſt ſide of the Wiſſahickon great road, exactly 4 miles from ſaid city, bounded by lands late of Tench Francis, John Dickenſon, Francis Harris, and others; the ſituation is extremely pleaſant and very little inferior to any in the province, being ſurrounded with a number of very elegant ſeats, and therefore would beſt ſuit a gentleman for that purpoſe; there is on ſaid plantation a two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, kitchen and barn, a thriving young orchard of fine fruit trees, of different kinds, the chief of which are grafted, a quantity of good meadow and 8 or 10 acres more may be eaſily made, at a very trifling expence, as great part of the timber is already cut off; together with a parcel of good woodland, part of the ſame premiſes. Any perſon who may incline to become a purchaſer of part or the whole of the abovementioned premiſes, may be acquainted with the terms of ſale, by applying to the ſubſcribers, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

¶ JACOB SHOEMAKER, THOMAS HOOD.

Bucks County, July 18, 1774.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on the 4th day of Auguſt next, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage, plantation, or tract of land, ſituate in the Falls townſhip; bounded by lands of Thomas Corniſh, Joſeph Wharton, Edward Bailey, and others; containing 130 acres, whereon is erected a good ſtone houſe, and other out buildings; to be ſtruck off at 5 o'clock; late the property of Thomas Langhorne Biles; ſeized and taken in execution by SAMUEL BILES, Sheriff. ¶

ALL Perſons indebted to MATHIAS BUSH, of Cheſtnut-Hill, Merchant, are deſired to make immediate Payment, and thoſe who have any Demands againſt him, will pleaſe to furniſh their Accounts, that they may be adjuſted, as he intends to embark for England in two or three weeks hence.

Philadelphia, July 20, 1774. ‖ MATHIAS BUSH.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP,

AN exceeding good MALT-HOUSE, WHARFF, and STORES, ſituated in MARCUS-HOOK, has every conveniency for carrying on the Malting-Buſineſs to the beſt Advantage, and is very handy for getting a full Supply of Barley. Credit will be given for two Thirds of the Purchaſe-money. Any Perſon, inclinable to purchaſe, may apply to GODFREY TWELLS, in Philadelphia. ¶

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, the 10th of July inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, at the City Tavern, Philadelphia, a Welſh ſervant MAN, named EVAN THOMAS, *but may change his name*; he ſays he kept a Beer-houſe in Covent-garden, London, and profeſſes to be a waiter; he is a ſtrong, ſtout fellow, about 24 years of age, has a down look, tallow complexion, wears his own brown hair, tied behind; had on, when he went away, a full ſuit of brown fuſtian, with ſeveral white ſpots or ſtains, before and behind, white thread ſtockings, good ſhoes, and a pair of ſilver plated buckles. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by DANIEL SMITH.

N. B. He came over in the brig Dolphin, Capt. Randall, from London, about 6 weeks ago; all maſters of veſſels are deſired and forewarned not to take him off at their peril.

Philadelphia, July 18, 1774.

ABSENTED himſelf from his maſter's ſervice, an apprentice lad, named *Simeon Fortner*, a Houſe-carpenter by trade, 20 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, well ſet; had on and took with him, when he went away, a dark coloured mixed broadcloth coat, brown cloth waiſtcoat and breeches, one ditto of nankeen, ſtriped ticking trowſers, thread ſtockings, half-worn ſhoes, and a new beaver hat: It is ſuppoſed he is gone towards New-York, in company with a certain John Murray, a Tallow-chandler, a ſhort well ſet fellow. Whoever apprehends the ſaid apprentice, or ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have *Forty Shillings* reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ ISRAEL HALLOWELL.

RUN away from her bail, ſome time before the laſt Mayor's Court, a certain *Ann Brown*, alias *Applebey*, alias *Ann Union*, ſhe is a middle-ſized woman, appears to be about 25 years of age, a likely huſſy, with black hair and eyes, is a native of Ireland, and the brogue yet on her tongue; ſhe is fond of ſtrong liquor, and profane in her language when drunk; but if ſober, and ſhe puts on her beſt behaviour, ſhe is very polite; it would be an act of ſingular kindneſs to apprehend her, as her bail are now likely to ſuffer, they having been artfully drawn in by her and her fellows, to enter very heavy recognizances for her appearance at court. Whoever will ſecure her, ſo that her bail may deliver her up, or put her into any of his Majeſty's goals, ſhall receive *Forty Shillings*, if leſs than 40 miles from Philadelphia, and if more *Three Pounds*, from MICHAEL HERBERT,

¶ GEORGE LEADBETTER.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forewarned from carrying her off at their peril. Philadelphia, July 19, 1774.

FOR DUBLIN,

THE SHIP
MINERVA,
CUTHBERT LINDSAY,
MASTER,

WILL ſail with the utmoſt Expedition, having a conſiderable Part of her Cargoe ready to go on board. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to the Maſter on board, or to JOSEPH WILSON.

JULY 20, 1774.

Juſt publiſhed (for the firſt time in all America) and to be ſold by

CHRISTOPHER SOWER,

At Germantown (price 3s. or 30s. per dozen)

THAT very uſeful BOOK the READY RECKONER (improved) or Trader's moſt uſeful Aſſiſtant, in buying and ſelling all ſorts of commodities by wholeſale or retail, ſhewing in one view the amount or value of any number or quantity of goods and merchandize, from one farthing to twenty ſhillings, either by the long or ſhort hundred, half hundred or quarter, pound or ounce, ell or yard, &c. &c. This edition is the moſt complete ever printed before, and riſes from 15s. only by 3d. where all others ſkip by 6d. from that number to the end.

This BOOK may alſo be had, both in Engliſh and German, of Mr. *George Reinhold*, Bookbinder, in *Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia*; at *New-York*, of *Michael Hoffman*, near the *Oſwego Market*; at *Lancaſter*, of *Lauman* and *Hubely*; in *York-town*, of *Jacob Billmayer*; in *Frederick-town, Maryland*, of *Caſper Mantz*; at *Reading*, of *Adam Wittman*; and by many other Shopkeepers and Bookbinders in the country towns.

A JOURNEYMAN PRINTER will meet with EMPLOYMENT for a conſiderable Time, by applying to STEWART HERBERT, Printer, in Lancaſter.

TO BE SOLD,

THREE LOTS of GROUND, adjoining each other, containing in the whole about 19 acres, on a road leading from the Falls of Schuylkill to Germantown and Frankford, between Mr. Henry Keppele, junior, and Dr. Thomas Bond's country ſeats, being a healthy, high, airy ſituation, commands a very extenſive and agreeable proſpect, and has an excellent ſpring of water thereon. Thoſe who incline to purchaſe the whole, or any part thereof, may know the terms, by applying to

CHRISTIANA JUSTICE, at Andrew Doz's.

N. B. The purchaſer may fix the time of payment.

A CALICOE PRINTING MANUFACTORY, and BLEACH-YARD, is juſt opened, near the Glaſs-Houſe, at the upper end of Kenſington, about one mile from the city of Philadelphia;

JOHN HEWSON,

The Proprietor thereof, begs leave to inform the public, that he has, at a conſiderable expence, imported prints from London, and compleated works ſufficient for carrying on the above buſineſs to perfection; ſhould the public encourage him in his preſent undertaking, he hopes to merit their favour, as well in the execution as price, being brought up regularly to the buſineſs, at Bromley-Hall, near London, one of the moſt conſiderable Manufactories and Bleach-yards in England. He engages his work ſhall be equal in colour, and will ſtand waſhing, as well as any imported from London or elſewhere, otherwiſe will require no pay. Linen ſent for bleaching, from one yard to a thouſand, ſhall be punctually returned in three weeks, compleatly finiſhed, at 4d. per yard. The different colours that may be ordered, renders his publiſhing the prices of printing impoſſible, or he would inſert them here; ſuch as he has done, he has the pleaſure to find have given general ſatisfaction; his preſent ſett of prints conſiſts of patterns for printing calicoes and linens for gowns, &c. coverlids, handkerchiefs, nankeens, janes and velverets, for waiſtcoats and breeches, &c. Orders from town or country are taken in at the Manufactory, or by the following gentlemen, in Philadelphia, who have been pleaſed to encourage the work,---Mr. Jonathan Zane, Mr. Sharp Delany, Dr. William Drewet Smith, in Second-ſtreet; Joel Zane, between Race and Vine-ſtreets, in Second-ſtreet; Jonathan Zane, jun. in Vine-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, and at the New-Ferry. Patterns of the different prints may be ſeen at the Manufactory, or on notice he will do himſelf the pleaſure to wait on any perſon with them. §

WHEREAS the honourable the Proprietaries of this province, in and by their warrant, granted unto a certain Jacob Sturrum a certain tract of land, to be ſurveyed to him, adjoining the lands of Jacob Ickman, John Brukfield, Jacob Neiff, and others, on Little Beaver Creek, in Straſburg townſhip, in Lancaſter county, in the province of Pennſylvania, which ſaid land was ſurveyed to ſaid Jacob Sturrum, who afterwards conveyed the ſame, with the appurtenances, to the Widow Elizabeth Weer, who alſo conveyed the ſame, with the appurtenances, to Philip Scott, who died ſeized and poſſeſſed thereof, and left iſſues James Scott, William Scott, and others, to whom the ſaid lands deſcended, as heirs at law. And for as much as the conveyance from Jacob Sturrum (alias Storum) is loſt or miſlaid, theſe are therefore to give notice to all perſons, having or claiming any right or title in the ſaid lands, to lay in their claim or claims, if any they have, at the Land-Office, in Philadelphia, before the firſt of October next, as the heirs of ſaid Philip Scott intend to apply to the honourable Houſe of Aſſembly of this province, for an act to ſupply the defect abovementioned, and for confirming the ſaid tract of land, with the appurtenances, unto the heirs of the ſaid Philip Scott aforeſaid. WILLIAM SCOTT. ‖ 6 w.

WHEREAS JERVIS HALL, of Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county, obtained a Promiſſory Note of me, the ſubſcriber, for the ſum of Eleven Pounds Four Shillings and ſome Peace, this currency, due the 27th day of November next, for which I never received any value, and I therefore forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid Note, as I intend to pay no part thereof, until compelled by law.

June 29, 1774. ‖ HENRY ONAIL.

CARLISLE, July 4, 1774.

WHEREAS JAMES WATSON perfected a NOTE of Sixteen Pounds Ten Shillings, ſterling, to JOHN WILSON and JOHN PATTERSON, at Philadelphia, bearing date December 19, 1771, payable at Belfaſt in April 1772. This is to forewarn all perſons, not to take an aſſignment on ſaid Note, as the ſaid James Watſon will not pay any part thereof, in as much as the ſaid John Wilſon would fall in my debt upon ſettlement, which he refuſes to make. ¶ JAMES WATSON.

Lancaſter Goal, June 25, 1774.

THIS day was committed to my cuſtody, a certain JAMES QUIN, he is about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, of a ſwarthy complexion, down look, wears his own black hair (and agreeable with the advertiſement of William M'Clure) had on, when committed, a brown drilling coat, white diaper waiſtcoat, tow trowſers, middling ſhoes, with carved pewter buckles. His maſter is deſired to come, pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be diſcharged, paying fees.

¶ GEORGE EBERLY, Goaler.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, in the night of the 4th of June, from Abraham Lawrence, living in Fluſhing, on Long-Iſland, a Negroe man, named GEORGE, of a yellowiſh complexion, has black buſhy hair, which he commonly wears tied behind; he is about 35 years of age, has a remarkable ſcar on one of his cheeks, and is very apt to get drunk; had on and took with him, a whitiſh linen coat, a grey home-ſpun coat, blue jacket, buff-coloured half-worn velvet breeches, with ſeme patches, black ſtockings and old ſhoes, and moſt commonly wears his hat cocked, but may probably change his clothes. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Negroe, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by ABRAHAM LAWRENCE, *or* TALMAN SMITH, *in Bordentown.*

Fluſhing, July 11, 1774. ¶ 8 w.

WAS taken up, on the 8th day of this inſtant July, within half a mile of Bethlehem road, in Hilltown townſhip, Bucks county, a likely brown HORSE, with a Saddle on, near 15 hands high. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. JOHN KELLY. ¶

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the 9th day of Auguſt next, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, one equal and undivided fifth part of 186 acres of land, with the buildings thereon, ſituate in Weſt-Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, and bounded by lands of the Widow Gardner, and others; late the property of Michael Graham; ſeized and taken in execution by

Cheſter, July 18, 1774. HENRY HAYES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, at two o' clock in the afternoon, on the 10th day of Auguſt next, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract of land thereunto belonging, ſituate in Sadſbury townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 150 acres, and allowance of 6 per cent. for roads, and is bounded by lands of William Ferguſon, Samuel Lindſay, James M'Farſon, and others; late the eſtate of John Sumral; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold the aboveſaid day, by

Cheſter, July 18, 1774. HENRY HAYES, Sheriff.

Northampton County, July 13, 1774.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 9th day of Auguſt next, at ten o' clock in the forenoon, two certain plantations and tracts of land, ſituate in Heidelberg townſhip, viz. one of them adjoining the lands of Michael Greenawalt and Rudolph Peter, containing 50 acres, whereon is erected a griſt-mill, on a never-failing ſtream of water; the other of ſaid tracts adjoining the lands of Lawrence Weir and William Rex, containing 200 acres; both tracts late the eſtate of Jacob Rex; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by

¶ HENRY FULLERT, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Thurſday, the 11th day of Auguſt next, at ten o' clock in the forenoon, at the houſe of Chriſtian Groſs, Inn-keeper, in Lower Saucon townſhip, a certain plantation and tract of land, ſituate in Upper Milford townſhip, adjoining the lands of Andrew Engelman, George Stalnecker, George Walter and Widow Kryling, containing 173 acres, more or leſs; late the eſtate of Peter Kryling, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by

July 13, 1774. ‖ HENRY FULLERT, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on the premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 24th day of Auguſt next, at ten o' clock in the forenoon, a certain tract of deeded land, ſituate in Lower Smithfield townſhip, adjoining the lands of Derrick Vanfleet, and John Drake, junior, containing 128 acres; late the eſtate of John Drake, ſenior; ſeized and taken in execution by

July 13, 1774. ‖ HENRY FULLERT, Sheriff.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward, and reaſonable Charges.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in Shearman's Valley, Cumberland county, Pennſylvania, the 29th of June laſt, an Iriſh ſervant man, named MICHAEL BUCKLEY, *aged about 21 years, of a fair complexion, wears his own hair, newly cut on the crown, about 5 feet 9 inches high; had on, when he went away, an old felt hat, a coat of home made cloth, whitiſh colour, has been turned, mohair buttons, but moſtly worn off, a blue coloured jacket, of home made cloth, ſome mohair buttons, ſhirt and trowſers of home made linen, new ſhoes, and buckles of different ſorts. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo as his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by*

¶ HUGH ALEXANDER.

LOUDOUN, June 23, 1774.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on Saturday night laſt, a Negroe fellow, named CUFFY, a thick well made fellow, about 27 years of age; clothed in a pair of trowſers, a fuſtian under jacket, a country cloth over jacket, and a new felt hat, and has his head ſhaved; he ſpeaks ſlow, and has a ſullen countenance. Whoever delivers him to the ſubſcriber, or ſecures him in any goal, and adviſes the ſubſcriber thereof, ſhall receive, if taken in this county, Forty Shillings reward; if taken out of the county, the above reward. ‖ 4 w. WILLIAM NEILSON.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Kent county, in the province of Maryland, about the middle of May, in the year 1773, a Mulattoe Slave, named BEN, about 32 years of age, of a thin viſage, hollow eyed, with a black beard, and black curled hair, has loſt one of his fore teeth, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, much addicted to ſtrong liquor, and has been much whipped on his back; he underſtands moſt parts of the farming buſineſs, has been much uſed to minding horſes and waiting in houſes; he is likewiſe a good ſailor, eſpecially in ſmall veſſels. I am apprehenſive that he is in or about Philadelphia, as he was ſeen there about five weeks paſt, at which time he had on a blue coat, and a ſtriped waiſtcoat. Whoever apprehends and ſecures the ſaid ſlave, ſo that the ſubſcriber gets him again, ſhall receive the above reward, beſides all reaſonable charges.

July 9, 1774. ‖ ROBERT READ.

Lower-Merion, July 12, 1774.

YESTERDAY abſented from her maſter's ſervice, a Scotch indented ſervant GIRL, named MARTHA M'LOUD, about 18 years of age, a likely chunky perſonage, fair complexion, light coloured hair, cut ſhort; had on good clothes, of Britiſh manufacture; her dreſs cannot be particularly deſcribed, ſhe having been aſſigned by George Bartram, merchant, in Philadelphia, to me the firſt day of this month. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſervant, and delivers her to her maſter, the ſubſcriber, or the county goal or work-houſe, in Philadelphia, ſhall have THIRTY SHILLINGS reward, with reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN ZELL.

CAME to the Robin Hood Tavern, on Ridge Road, on Saturday, the 2d of July inſtant, a dark brown MARE, about 12½ hands high, appears to be about 8 years old, is a natural trotter, branded on her right ſhoulder L, a very long mane, and ſwitch tail. Likewiſe a bright bay horſe COLT, appears to be 3 years old this graſs, is about 13½ hands high, has a long mane, and tail undocked. They appear to have broke out of ſome meadow. The owner or owners of ſaid creatures, are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

¶ CORNELIUS COOPER.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Mancheſter townſhip, York county, on the 14th day of June laſt, two MARES, the one a ſtrawberry roan, about 9 years old; the other a light bay, 12 years old; about 13¼ hands high each, no brand nor ear-mark on either of them. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away.

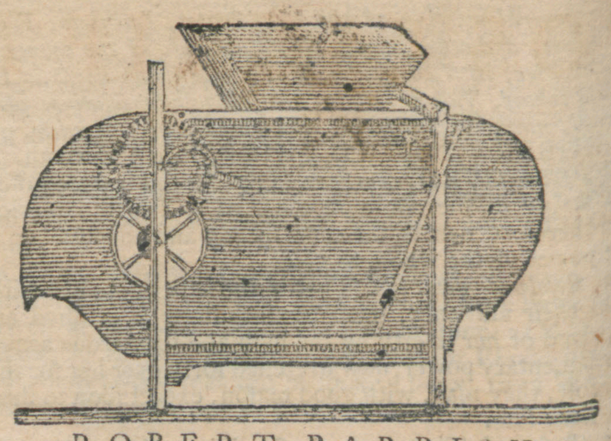
¶ JOST HERBAUGH.

CAME to the plantation of PHILIP MILLER, living in Springfield townſhip, Philadelphia county, the 23d of June laſt, a large red and white COW, with her horns ſawed off. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ¶

CAME to the place of the ſubſcriber, Tavern-keeper, in Norrington townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 28th of June laſt, an iron coloured grey MARE, two years old, ſmall ſize. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. CHRISTOPHER STUART. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

THE Time of a ſtrong healthy Dutch Servant LAD, about 20 Years of Age, has three Years to ſerve, fit for Country Buſineſs. Enquire of the PRINTERS.



ROBERT PARRISH,

At his dwelling-houſe, in Third-ſtreet, the ſign of the Gilt Plane, four doors above Arch-ſtreet, and nearly oppoſite the Golden Swan tavern, Philadelphia,

MAKES and ſells *all ſorts* of PLANES, ſuitable for carpenters, cabinet-makers, coach-makers, coopers, and others, which are of the beſt wood, and finiſhed in the neateſt manner. Orders from town or country will be carefully and expeditiouſly executed.

OFFICE for the SALE of Real Eſtates.

TO BE SOLD by public vendue, on the premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 20th day of July, at two o'clock in the afternoon, unleſs previouſly diſpoſed of at private ſale, two lots or parcels of ground, containing about 8 acres, ſituated within the city of Philadelphia, on both ſides of Saſſafras or Race-ſtreet, adjoining the eaſt ſide of the river Schuylkill.

Thoſe lots will be divided into 42 ſmaller lots, each of which will have a front of about 36 feet, on a fifty feet ſtreet, and none of them will contain leſs than 132 feet in depth.

Alſo, two other lots or parcels of ground, containing about 4 acres, ſituated on both ſides of Mulberry or Arch-ſtreet, between the Front and Second-ſtreets from Schuylkill; theſe will be divided into 34 ſmaller lots, having fronts of 34, 36 and 38 feet, on the ſtreets aforeſaid, and none of them leſs than 102 feet deep.

Alſo, one other lot or parcel of ground, ſituated on the north ſide of High or Market-ſtreet, between the ſaid Front and Second-ſtreets from Schuylkill; this will be divided into 11 lots, each having a front of 36 feet, on Market-ſtreet, and extending in depth 102 feet.

The ſituation of theſe lots, on and near the river Schuylkill, affording an extenſive proſpect both up and down that beautiful ſtream, greatly recommends them both for buſineſs and pleaſure. The citizen, whoſe daily attention to buſineſs renders a more remote retreat from the pernicious heats, which prevail in ſummer, inconvenient, may here fix his family in a moſt healthy and delightful retirement. On the front of the water lots a ſhad fiſhery has been carried on with a good deal of ſucceſs, and might be greatly improved; and about 100 paces from the ſhore there is moſt excellent fiſhing ground for rock and perch. The water lots likewiſe afford a convenient place for landing of goods, and there is a very eaſy aſcent from the water to the high ground: Stores might be built, and an advantageous trade opened with thoſe who bring their produce down Schuylkill, and have no tolerably convenient place for landing, and none for ſtoring their goods; and ſhould a communication be effected between the Saſquehanna and Schuylkill, the trade might become very extenſive: To this may be added, that almoſt all the water lots on the river Schuylkill, within the bounds of the city, and for a conſiderable diſtance above, are in the hands of the Proprietaries, and moſt probably there will be no opportunity of purchaſing for many years. But a view of the lots will recommend them more than any thing which can be ſaid in their praiſe.

Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe the whole or any part of the above, previous to the day appointed for the public ſale, may treat with STEPHEN WATTS, Eſq; in Arch-ſtreet; or with

MATTHEW CLARKSON,
EDWARD BONSALL.

Plans of the lots may be ſeen at Mr. Watts's office and at the above office; alſo at the London Coffee-houſe, and at Lewis Farmer's tavern, the ſign of the Buck, in Second-ſtreet.

TO BE SOLD,

A houſe, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, on the bank of Delaware, between Spruce and Pine-ſtreets, nearly oppoſite to Union-ſtreet; is 20 feet front by 40 feet deep, three ſtories high in Front-ſtreet, and four ſtories in Plumb-ſtreet; has good cellars under the whole.

A houſe, on the north ſide of Lombard-ſtreet, 18 feet front by 30 feet deep. The lot is 77 feet in depth, ſubject to 4l. 10s. per annum groundrent.

A tan-yard, at Glouceſter, in New-Jerſey; has 34 vats, two water-pools, two pumps, a bark-houſe, currying-ſhop and beaming-houſe; contains about half an acre of ground, and will be ſold cheap.

Lancaſter Goal, July 6, 1774.

To all and every the Creditors of John Spere.

PLEASE to take Notice, that I intend prefering a Petition to the Honourable Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Province of Pennſylvania, at their next Sitting, viz. on the 18th of July inſtant, for an Act for the Relief of my Perſon from Impriſonment. Theſe are therefore to notify you to appear before that Honourable Houſe, on the 20th day of July inſtant, and your Objections will be heard, if any you have, why the ſame Act ſhould not paſs. JOHN SPERE. ¶

FOR LONDON,

THE SHIP *LONDON PACKET*, JOHN COOK, MASTER,

HAS excellent Accommodations for Paſſengers, and is expected to ſail in about ten Days, having great Part of her Cargoe ready to go on board. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to JEREMIAH WARDER and SONS, or the Maſter on board, at ſaid Warders Wharff. *Philadelphia, June 12, 1774.*

Fairfax County, Virginia, May 16, 1774.

IN the Month of March laſt, the Subſcriber ſent out a Number of Carpenters, and Labourers, to build Houſes, and clear and encloſe Fields on his pateated Lands on the Ohio, intending to divide the ſeveral Tracts which he there holds, into convenient ſized tenements, and give Leaſes thereof for Lives, or a Term of Years, renewable for ever, under certain conditions, which may be known either of him or Mr. VALENTINE CRAWFORD, who is now on the Land. The Situation and Quality of theſe Lands having been thoroughly deſcribed in a former Advertiſement, it is unneceſſary to enlarge upon them here; ſuffice it generally to obſerve, that there are no better in that country, and that the Whole of them lie upon the Banks, either of the Ohio, or Great Kanhawa, and capable of receiving the higheſt Improvement. GEORGE WASHINGTON. 8 W.

WAS committed, on the 24th inſtant, to the goal of this county, a LAD, on ſuſpicion of being a runaway ſervant, who calls himſelf JAMES LEWIS, but was advertiſed in the Gazette, No. 2374, RICHARD BROWN, and belonged to Andrew Sinnickſon, junior, and Ezra Firth. His maſter is deſired to come, pay charges, and take him away, in three weeks from this date, or he will be diſcharged, on paying his fees.

Cheſter, June 27, 1774. ‖ JOEL WILLIS, Goaler.

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POSTSCRIPT to the *Pennſylvania Gazette*. No. 2378.

HOUSE of LORDS.
PROTEST.

Die Mercurij, 11 *Maij*, 1774.

THE order of the day being read for the third reading of the bill, intituled, "An Act for the better regulating the Government of the Province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in New-England;" and for the Lords to be ſummoned: The ſaid bill was accordingly read the third time.

Moved, That the bill, with the amendments, do paſs. Which being objected to, after a long debate, the queſtion was put thereupon: It was reſolved in the affirmative.

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Diſſentient,

BECAUSE this bill, forming a principal part in a ſyſtem of puniſhment and regulation, has been carried through the Houſe without a due regard to thoſe indiſpenſible rules of public proceeding, without the obſervance of which no regulation can be prudently made, and no puniſhment juſtly inflicted. Before it can be pretended, that thoſe rights of the Colony of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in the election of Counſellors, Magiſtrates and Judges, and in the return of Jurors, which they derive from their charter, could with propriety be taken away, the definite legal offence, by which a forfeiture of that charter is incurred, ought to have been clearly ſtated and fully proved; notice of this adverſe proceeding ought to have been given to the parties affected; and they ought to have been heard in their own defence. Such a principle of proceeding would have been inviolably obſerved in the Courts below. It is not technical formality, but ſubſtantial juſtice. When therefore the *magnitude* of ſuch a cauſe transfers it from the cognizance of the inferior Courts, to the High Judicature of Parliament, the Lords are ſo far from being authoriſed to reject this equitable principle, that we are bound to an extraordinary and religious ſtrictneſs in the obſervance of it. The ſubject ought to be indemnified by a more liberal and beneficial juſtice in Parliament, for what he muſt inevitably ſuffer by being deprived of many of the *forms*, which are wiſely eſtabliſhed in the Courts of ordinary reſort for his protection againſt the dangerous promptitude of arbitrary diſcretion.

2dly. Becauſe the *neceſſity* alledged for this precipitate mode of judicial proceeding cannot exiſt. If the numerous land and marine forces, which are ordered to aſſemble in Maſſachuſetts-Bay, are not ſufficient to keep that ſingle Colony in any tolerable ſtate of order, until the cauſe of its charter can be fairly and equally tried, no regulation in this bill, or in any of thoſe hitherto brought into the Houſe, are ſufficient for that purpoſe; and we conceive, that the mere celerity of a deciſion againſt the charter of that province, will not reconcile the minds of the people to that mode of government which is to be eſtabliſhed upon its ruins.

3dly. Becauſe Lords are not in a ſituation to determine how far the regulations, of which this bill is compoſed, agree or diſagree with thoſe parts of the conſtitution of the Colony that are not altered, with the circumſtance of the people, and with the whole detail of their municipal inſtitutions. Neither the charter of the Colony, nor any account whatſoever of its Courts and judicial proceedings, their mode, or the exerciſe of their preſent powers, have been produced to the Houſe. The ſlighteſt evidence concerning any one of the many inconveniences, ſtated in the preamble of the bill to have ariſen from the preſent conſtitution of the Colony judicatures, has not been produced, or even attempted. On the ſame general allegations of a declaratory preamble, any other right, or all the rights of this, or any other public body, may be taken away, and any viſionary ſcheme of government ſubſtituted in their place.

4thly. Becauſe we think, that the appointment of all the Members of the Council, which by this bill is veſted in the Crown, is not a proper proviſion for preſerving the equilibrium of the Colony conſtitution. The power given to the Crown of occaſionally increaſing or leſſening the number of the Council on the report of Governors, and at the pleaſure of Miniſters, muſt make theſe Governors and Miniſters maſters of every queſtion in that Aſſembly; and by deſtroying its freedom of deliberation, will wholly annihilate its uſe. The intention avowed in this bill, of bringing the Council to the platform of other Colonies, is not likely to anſwer its own end; as the Colonies, where the Council is named by the Crown, are not at all better diſpoſed to a ſubmiſſion to the practice of taxing for ſupply without their conſent, than this of Maſſachuſetts-Bay. And no pretence of bringing it to the model of the Engliſh conſtitution can be ſupported, as none of thoſe American Councils have the leaſt reſemblance to the Houſe of Peers. So that this new ſcheme of a Council ſtands upon no ſort of foundation, which the propoſers of it think proper to acknowledge.

5thly. Becauſe the new conſtitution of judicature provided by this bill is improper, and incongruous with the plan of the adminiſtration of juſtice in Great-Britain. All the Judges are to be henceforth nominated (not by the Crown) but by the Governor; and all (except the Judges of the Superior Court) are to be removable at his pleaſure, and expreſly *without* the conſent of that very Council, which has been nominated by the Crown.

The appointment of the Sheriff is by the will of the Governor only, and without requiring in the perſon appointed any local or other qualification; that Sheriff, a Magiſtrate of great importance to the whole adminiſtration and execution of all juſtice, civil and criminal, and who in England is not removable even by the Royal authority, during the continuance of the term of his office, is by this bill made changeable by the Governor and Council, as often, and for ſuch purpoſes, as they ſhall think expedient.

The Governor and Council, thus intruſted with powers, with which the Britiſh conſtitution has not truſted his Majeſty and his Privy-Council, have the means of returning ſuch a jury in each particular cauſe, as may beſt ſuit with the gratification of their paſſions and intereſts. The lives, liberties and properties, of the ſubject are put into their hands without controul; and the invaluable right of trial by jury is turned into a ſnare for the people, who have hitherto looked upon it as their main ſecurity againſt the licentiouſneſs of power.

6thly, Becauſe we ſee in this bill the ſame ſcheme of ſtrengthening the authority of the officers and Miniſters of State, *at the expence of the rights and liberties of the ſubject*, which was indicated by the inauſpicious act for ſhutting up the harbour of Boſton.

By that act, which is immediately connected with this bill, the example was ſet of a large important city (containing vaſt multitudes of people, many of whom muſt be innocent, and all of whom are unheard) by an arbitrary ſentence, deprived of the advantage of that port, upon which all their means of livelihood did immediately depend.

This proſcription is not made determinable on the payment of a fine for an offence, or a compenſation for an injury; but is to continue until the Miniſters of the Crown ſhall think fit to adviſe the King in Council to revoke it.

The legal condition of the ſubject (ſtanding unattainted by conviction for treaſon or felony) ought never to depend upon the arbitrary will of any perſon whatſoever.

This act, unexampled on the records of Parliament, has been entered on the Journals of this Houſe as voted *nemine diſſentiente*, and has been ſtated in the debate of this day, to have been ſent to the colonies, as paſſed without a diviſion in either Houſe, and therefore as conveying the uncontroverted univerſal ſenſe of the nation.

The deſpair of making effectual oppoſition to an unjuſt meaſure has been conſtrued into an approbation of it.

An unfair advantage has been taken on the final queſtion for paſſing that penal bill of the abſence of thoſe Lords, who had debated it for ſeveral hours, and ſtrongly diſſented from it on the ſecond reading; that period on which it is moſt uſual to debate the principle of a bill.

If this proceeding were to paſs without animadverſion, Lords might think themſelves obliged to reiterate their debates, at every ſtage of every bill which they oppoſe, and to make a formal diviſion whenever they debate.

7thly, Becauſe this bill, and the other proceedings that accompany it, are intended for the ſupport of that unadviſed ſcheme of taxing the colonies, in a manner new and unſuitable to their ſituation and conſtitutional circumſtances.

Parliament has aſſerted the authority of the legiſlature of this kingdom, ſupreme and unlimited, over all the Members of the Britiſh empire.

But the legal extent of this authority furniſhes no argument in favour of an unwarrantable uſe of it.

The ſenſe of the nation on the repeal of the ſtamp-act was, *that in equity and ſound policy the taxation of the Colonies, for the ordinary purpoſes of ſupply, ought to be forborne*; and that this kingdom ought to ſatisfy itſelf with the advantages to be derived from a flouriſhing and increaſing trade, and with the free grants of the American aſſemblies; as being far more beneficial, far more eaſily obtained, leſs oppreſſive, and more likely to be laſting, than any revenue to be acquired by parliamentary taxes, accompanied by a total alienation of the affections of thoſe who were to pay them. This principle of repeal was nothing more than a return to the antient ſtanding policy of this empire. The unhappy departure from it has led to that courſe of ſhifting and contradictory meaſures, which have ſince given riſe to ſuch continued diſtractions; by which unadviſed plan new duties have been impoſed in the very year after the former had been repealed; theſe new duties afterwards in part repealed, and in part continued, in contradiction to the principles upon which thoſe repealed were given up; all which, with many weak, injudicious and precipitate ſteps taken to enforce a compliance, have kept up that jealouſy, which on the repeal of the ſtamp-act was ſubſiding, revived dangerous queſtions, and gradually eſtranged the affections of the colonies from the mother country, without any object of advantage to either. If the force propoſed ſhould have its full effect, that effect, we greatly apprehend, may not continue longer than whilſt the ſword is held up. To render the colonies permanently advantageous, they muſt be ſatisfied with their condition. That ſatisfaction we ſee no chance of reſtoring, whatever meaſures may be purſued, except by recurring, in the whole, to the wiſe and ſalutary principles on which the ſtamp-act was repealed.

RICHMOND, ROCKINGHAM,
PORTLAND, ABERGAVENY,
ABINGDON, LEINSTER,
KING, CRAVEN,
EFFINGHAM, FITZWILLIAM,
PONSONBY,

From the LONDON MORNING POST *of May* 14.

To Lord NORTH.

My Lord,

IT is but ſeldom I trouble your Lordſhip, or the public, with my ſentiments touching Parliamentary affairs;—my profeſſion leads me to the purſuit of a different ſtudy, and my attention is never engaged in any political broil, in which thoſe of my profeſſion are not deeply concerned; and be aſſured, my Lord, that nothing leſs than the certainty of that once honourable profeſſion ſinking into contempt, and bringing on it the curſes of the injured innocent, and the deteſtation of all men, could have induced me to take up my pen. I revere the name, and have ſtudied the duty of a ſoldier from my infancy; and when that duty was confined to the legal protection and defence of the ſtate, and the laws of the realm, it was a pleaſure as well as an honour to wear a *cockade*; and ſuffer me to remind your Lordſhip, that in the old King's days, a *ſoldier* had a friend in every houſe: The ſad reverſe, now alas! only brings to mind that we once were happy.

It is only within the circle of a few years paſt, that the army, my Lord, could with any degree of propriety be deſervedly branded with the epithets of *military executioners*; that firebrand of cruelty, that very ſperm and eſſence of Scottiſh tyranny, Lieutenant General M------, began the bloody tragedy, by maſſacring the people, and clipping the ears of the civil magiſtrates in Canada, about the year 1761; ſince which the ſucceſſion of a brutal and corrupt adminiſtration have, with equal violence to the known laws of God and ſociety, made ſtreams of innocent blood flow in the ſtreets of our capitals, both at home and abroad, to the diſgrace of human nature, and the total diſhonour and infamy of the army.

The time is now coming, and we hope is near at hand, when that blood, unjuſtly and wantonly ſpilt in Great-Britain and in America, will from the earth call out aloud for vengeance, the perpetrators brought to condign puniſhment, and the land, as well as the name of Soldier, be freed from the curſe.

Your expedition to Boſton goes on rapidly, my Lord, and you carry your meaſures in Parliament with as much eaſe, and with as high a hand, as if the whole power of legiſlation and taxation were veſted in your boſom ſolely. But ſoftly, my Lord, are you ſure thoſe meaſures will take on the weſt ſide the Atlantic? And have you conſidered well and reconciled yourſelf to the conſequences if they ſhould not? Perhaps your Lordſhip depends upon the circumſtance of the people of Boſton acting in open and avowed rebellion to juſtify every part of your conduct;—there, my Lord, you will find yourſelf fatally miſtaken. The inhabitants of that town, and indeed of the whole province, are too great politicians to be ever drove into a meaſure of that nature; they have diſputed every inch of ground with you, upon the principles of the Britiſh conſtitution, and the expreſs letter of their charter. You had fairly loſt the field, and now you are preparing to attack them upon new ground—by condemning them unheard, and ſtripping them of every right and privilege at one ſtroke. How earneſtly does your Lordſhip ſtrive to make that brave and hardy race of men deſperate, and to force them into that rebellion the enemies of the ſtate ſo much wiſh for: And how ſtupidly inſenſible and regardleſs of the conſequences, which you muſt know can be nothing leſs than inevitable ruin and bankruptcy on the trading part of this kingdom.

What a happy æra for the Court of Verſailles, who have long wiſhed for a favourable moment to regain their poſſeſſions in the weſtern world; but be that as it may, it is well worth your Lordſhip's while to reflect, how contemptible you muſt appear in the opinion of every thinking and judicious man, when it is made known that thoſe very meaſures which you have foſtered, and are now palming upon the Houſe of Parliament, were planned and formed in Boſton, by thoſe enemies to mankind, Hutchinſon, Flucker, Oliver, Sewal, Trobridge, Paxton and Rugleo, and delivered into your hands, ready cut and dried, by Sir Francis Bernard.

Theſe facts (which are known to but few people) I ſhall take occaſion to elucidate in my next, and will conclude this letter with the invocation of the poet;——

If, ye powers divine!
Ye mark the movements of this nether world,
And bring them to account;
Cruſh! cruſh! thoſe vipers,
Who, ſingled out by a community to guard their rights,
Shall, for a graſp of filthy ore, or paltry office,
Betray them to the foe.

A SOLDIER.

BOSTON, July 4.

WHEREAS at a meeting of the Freeholders and other inhabitants of this town, held at Faneuil-Hall the 27th inſtant, and from thence adjourned to the South meeting-houſe, copies of certain circular letters, wrote by the Committee of correſpondence, ſo called, for this town, to the other towns in the province, and other places on the continent, and anſwers thereto from the ſeveral towns and colonies were read, likewiſe a certain circular letter, accompanied with a ſolemn league and covenant of a moſt dangerous nature and tendency, which hath been drawn up by the ſaid Committee of correſpondence, copies whereof have been by them clandeſtinely diſperſed through the province, without the conſent or knowledge of the town, and recommended to the people of the country, to execute without loſs of time, "leſt their *enemies* ſhould defeat its purpoſe."—Theſe points being fully ſpoke to, with candour and moderation, by Gentlemen of different ſentiments, it was at length motioned and ſeconded, That the Committee of correſpondence be cenſured by the town, and diſmiſſed from any further ſervice in that capacity. After ſome diſcuſſion on the ſubject, and other letters produced and read, the queſtion was put, and paſſed in the Negative.

WHEREFORE, we the Diſſentients do now make this public and ſolemn proteſt againſt the doings of the ſaid Committee, as ſuch, againſt the ſolemn league and covenant aforementioned, and againſt the proceedings of the town, ſo far as they have adopted the illegal proceedings of the ſaid Committee of correſpondence, for the following reaſons, viz.

Firſt, Becauſe, with regard to the ſolemn league and covenant aforementioned, we look on it to be a baſe, wicked and illegal meaſure, calculated to diſtreſs and ruin many merchants, ſhopkeepers and others, in this metropolis, and affect the whole commercial intereſt of this province; to put a check at once to our induſtry, by ſtopping the exportation of all the ſtaple articles of our trade, ſuch as Oil, Pot and Pearl Aſh, Flax-ſeed, Naval-ſtores, lumber of all ſorts, and likewiſe Cod-fiſh, by way of Spain and Portugal, the proceeds of which go to Great-Britain as remittance for goods; alſo will put an end to a very valuable branch of trade to the province of ſhip-building; to create unhappy diviſions in towns and in families; to open a door for the moſt wicked perjuries, and to introduce almoſt every ſpecies of evil that we have not yet felt, and cannot ſerve any good purpoſe.

Secondly, Becauſe that the committee of correſpondence, in many of their letters, held forth principles, which, inſtead of extricating us from our difficulties, ſerve, in our opinions, ſtill further to involve us, to which principles we cannot accede.

Thirdly, Becauſe that the Committee of correſpondence, in ſome letters that were read from them to New-York, Philadelphia and other places, particularly two to New-York of the 28th and 30th of May---have---falſly, maliciouſly and ſcandalouſly, vilified and abuſed the characters of many of us, only for diſſenting from them in opinion ----a right which we ſhall claim, ſo long as we hold any claim to freedom or liberty.

Boſton, June 29, 1774. [*Signed by* 129 *perſons.*]

PHILADELPHIA.

At a meeting of the Delegates from the ſeveral townſhips, and others, freemen of York county, at the Court-houſe in York-Town, on Monday, the 4*th day of July*, 1774.

JAMES EWING, Eſq.
JAMES SMITH, Eſq. and } Chairmen.
MICHAEL SWOPE, Mercht.

THE letters from the Committees of Philadelphia, and ſeveral other papers, mentioning the diſtreſſes of our brethren of Boſton, and the proceedings of the Colonies on the ſubject of American liberty, were read and conſidered, and the following reſolutions were unanimouſly entered into:

1. *Reſolved*, That we conſider it the indubitable right of Britiſh ſubjects, that no tax be impoſed upon them but by their conſent, given perſonally or by their repreſentatives.

2. *Reſolved*, That we apprehend that the inhabitants of Britiſh America are unrepreſented in the Britiſh Parliament, and that the Act of that Parliament, impoſing a duty on tea exported to America, with deſign to raiſe a revenue in this country, is unconſtitutional.

3. *Reſolved*, That we conceive the late Act of Parliament, commonly called the Boſton Port Bill, depriving the people of that once flouriſhing city of their property and trade, and ruining many innocent familes unheard and without their conſent, to be oppreſſive and illegal,

and an invaſion of the juſt rights of his Majeſty's ſubjects in America.

4. *Reſolved*, That we concur with our brethren of Philadelphia and others in opinion, that a Congreſs of Deputies from the ſeveral Colonies in North-America is the moſt probable and proper mode of procuring relief for our ſuffering brethren, obtaining redreſs of American grievances, ſecuring our rights and liberties, and re-eſtabliſhing peace and harmony between Great-Britain and theſe Colonies, on a conſtitutional foundation.

5. *Reſolved*, That we will, as far as in us lies, agree and comply with any conſtitutional reſolves or reſolutions, which may be entered into at ſuch General Congreſs.

6. *Reſolved*, That James Ewing, James Smith, Martin Eichelberger, Thomas Hartley, David Greer, Samuel Edie, John Pope, Henry Slagle, William Smith, and Robert M'Pherſon, Eſquires, Doctors John Houſton & John Meam, Meſſrs. Michael Swope, Joſeph Donaldſon, John Hay, George Irwin, George Eichelberger, John Kean, Charles Lukens, Michael Hahn, and Thomas Minſhall, be the General Committee; and the ſaid James Smith, Thomas Hartley, Joſeph Donaldſon, John Houſton, Michael Swope, Charles Lukens, David Greer, and George Irwin, the Committee of Correſpondence for this County, and that they, or any two or more of them, be Deputies for York county, to meet at Philadelphia on the 15th day of July inſtant, with the Deputies of other counties, in order to conſult and adviſe on the moſt expedient mode of appointing Deputies for the General Congreſs, to aſſiſt in framing inſtructions, and preparing matters to be laid before the General Congreſs, or our Repreſentatives in Aſſembly, and to do any other things which may be neceſſary at ſuch meeting.

Same day agreed in Committee, that James Smith, Thomas Hartley, and Joſeph Donaldſon, be the Deputies for York county.

At a meeting of a number of the inhabitants of the county of Bucks, held at Newtown, agreeable to notice given, on Saturday, the 9th day of July, 1774, GILBERT HICKS, *Eſq; was appointed Chairman, and* WILLIAM WALTON, *Clerk, of this preſent meeting.*

THE Chairman having taken his place, in a ſhort addreſs to the company, explained the nature and intention of the meeting, when they proceeded to the buſineſs thereof, which was carried on and finiſhed with the greateſt decency and harmony.

In this time of public diſtreſs, when by the operation of divers acts of the Britiſh Parliament the Americans are ſubjected to the univerſal controul of a Legiſlature, in which they are not repreſented, the inhabitants of the county of Bucks, at a meeting held at Newtown, on the 9th day of July, appointed the following Gentlemen as a Committee, to repreſent the ſaid County at a meeting of the ſeveral Committees of the reſpective counties of Pennſylvania, to be held at Philadelphia the 15th day of July inſt. viz. John Kidd, Joſeph Kirkbride, Joſeph Hart, James Wallace, Henry Wynkoop, Samuel Foulke, and Joſeph Wilkinſon.

After which the ſenſe of the inhabitants of the ſaid county was recommended to them as general rules for their conduct at the ſaid meeting, in the following reſolves, viz.

Reſolved, That the inhabitants of this county have the ſame opinion of the dangerous tendency of the claims of the Britiſh Parliament to make laws, binding on the inhabitants of theſe Colonies, in all caſes whatſoever, without their conſent, as other our fellow American ſubjects have.

Reſolved, That it is the duty of every American, when oppreſſed by meaſures, either of Miniſtry, Parliament, or any other power, to uſe every lawful endeavour to obtain relief, and to form and promote a plan of union between the Parent Country and Colonies, in which the claim of the Parent Country may be aſcertained, and the liberties of the Colonies defined and ſecured, that no cauſe of contention, in future, may ariſe, to diſturb that harmony, ſo neceſſary for the intereſt and happineſs of both, and that this will be beſt done in a General Congreſs, to be compoſed of Delegates, to be appointed, either by the reſpective Colony Aſſemblies, or by the members thereof, in convention. *A true copy taken from the original minutes.*

WILLIAM WALTON, Clk.

At a meeting of a very reſpectable number of the Freemen and Inhabitants of the county of Lancaſter, on Saturday, the 9th of July, 1774.

GEORGE ROSS, Eſq; in the Chair.

THIS Aſſembly, taking into their ſerious conſideration the ſeveral late acts of the Britiſh Parliament relative to America, came unanimouſly to the following declarations and Reſolves, viz.

1. We do ſincerely profeſs and declare, that his moſt gracious Majeſty King George the Third is our rightful and lawful Sovereign, and that we will at all times ſupport and defend him to the utmoſt of our power, with our lives and fortunes, againſt his enemies.

2. We do further declare, that no power is conſtitutionally lodged in the hands of any body of men, to give and grant our money, ſave only our Repreſentatives in Aſſembly, who have at all times chearfully granted aids to his Majeſty, whenever he has made a requiſition from them.

3. That the acts of the Britiſh Parliament for diveſting us of ſuch right, and aſſuming ſuch power to themſelves, are unconſtitutional, unjuſt and oppreſſive.

4. That it is an indiſpenſible duty we owe to ourſelves and poſterity to oppoſe, with decency and firmneſs, every meaſure tending to deprive us of our juſt rights and privileges.

5. That a cloſe union of the Colonies, and their faithful adhering to ſuch meaſures as a General Congreſs ſhall judge proper, are the moſt likely means to procure redreſs of American grievances, and ſettle the rights of the Colonies on a permanent baſis.

6. That it is highly expedient to appoint a Committee, to meet the Committees of the other counties of this province at Philadelphia, on the 15th inſtant, to confer with them on the important matters mentioned in the letter from the Chairman of the Committee of Philadelphia.

7. That we will ſincerely and heartily agree to and abide by the meaſures, which ſhall be adopted by the Members of the General Congreſs of the Colonies.

8. That we do tenderly ſympathize with our brethren of Boſton, who are ſuffering in the American cauſe by an unconſtitutional and oppreſſive act of the Britiſh Parliament, called the Boſton Port Bill.

9. That a ſubſcription be opened for the relief of our ſuffering brethren there.

10. That the ſubſcription be put into the hands of the Committee of this county, to be by them laid out in the purchaſe of proviſions, and ſent to Boſton towards the relief of their diſtreſſes.

11. That the Committee for the borough of Lancaſter already appointed, be a Committee of Correſpondence; and that George Roſs, James Webb, Matthias Slough, Joſeph Ferree, Emanuel Carpenter, and William Atlee, Eſquires, Mr. Alexander Lowry, and Mr. Moſes Erwin, be the Committee to meet and conſult with the Committees of the other counties of this province at Philadelphia, the 15th inſtant, and alſo to join with the Committee of Correſpondence in receiving ſubſcriptions.

It was then moved, That the thanks of the Freemen and Inhabitants preſent ſhould be rendered to the worthy Chairman, for the very proper and ſpirited addreſs made by him to this Aſſembly, replete with the warmeſt expreſſions of loyalty to his Majeſty, and fervent zeal for the common intereſts of America, which motion was agreed to by a general holding up of hands, and the thanks of the Aſſembly were then preſented to Mr. Roſs, for his patriotic conduct upon this occaſion.

EBERHART MICHAEL, Clk.

A ſubſcription was then immediately opened by the Committee, for the benefit of our ſuffering brethren of the town of Boſton, and very handſome ſums ſubſcribed by ſeveral of the perſons preſent: And at the requeſt of numbers of the reputable inhabitants, papers are printed and ſending to the different townſhips, to receive the ſubſcriptions of the inhabitants of this county, which it is expected will amount to a conſiderable ſum, and will be collected as expeditiouſly as poſſible by the Committee, and laid out as ſhall be thought beſt to anſwer the good purpoſe intended.

At a very reſpectable meeting of the Freeholders and Freemen from the ſeveral townſhips of the county of Cumberland, in the province of Pennſylvania, held at Carliſle, in the ſaid county, on Tueſday, the 12th day of July, 1774.

JOHN MONTGOMERY, Eſq; Chairman.

RESOLVED,

1. THAT the late Act of the Parliament of Great-Britain, by which the port of Boſton is ſhut up, is oppreſſive to that town, and ſubverſive of the Rights and liberties of the Colony of Maſſachuſetts-Bay; that the principle upon which that Act is founded, is not more ſubverſive of the Rights and Liberties of that Colony, than it is of thoſe of all the other Britiſh Colonies in North-America; that therefore, the inhabitants of Boſton are ſuffering in the common cauſe of all thoſe Colonies.

2. That every vigorous and prudent meaſure ought ſpeedily and unanimouſly to be adopted by thoſe Colonies, for obtaining redreſs of the grievances under which the inhabitants of Boſton are now labouring; and ſecurity from grievances of the ſame, or of a ſtill more ſevere nature, under which they and the other inhabitants of the Colonies may, by a further operation of the ſame principle, hereafter labour.

3. That a Congreſs of Deputies from all the Colonies, will be one proper method for obtaining thoſe purpoſes.

4. That the ſame purpoſes will, in the opinion of this meeting, be promoted by an agreement of all the Colonies not to import any merchandize from nor export any merchandize to Great-Britain, Ireland, or the Britiſh Weſt-Indies, nor to uſe any merchandize ſo imported, nor tea imported from any place whatever, till thoſe purpoſes ſhall be obtained; but that the inhabitants of this County will join in any reſtriction of that agreement, which the General Congreſs may think it neceſſary for the Colonies to confine themſelves to.

5. That the inhabitants of this County will contribute to the relief of their ſuffering brethren in Boſton, at any time when they ſhall receive intimation that ſuch relief will be moſt ſeaſonable.

6. That a Committee be immediately appointed for this county, to correſpond with the Committee of this province, or of the other provinces, upon the great objects of the public attention; and to co-operate in every meaſure conducing to the general welfare of Britiſh America.

7. That the Committee conſiſt of the following perſons, viz. James Wilſon, John Armſtrong, John Montgomery, William Irvine, Robert Callender, William Thompſon, John Colhoon, Jonathan Hoge, Robert Magaw, Ephraim Blaine, John Aliſon, John Harris, and Robert Miller, or any five of them.

8. That James Wilſon, Robert Magaw, and William Irvine, be the Deputies appointed to meet the Deputies from the other Counties of this province at Philadelphia, on Friday next, in order to concert meaſures preparatory to the General Congreſs.

Signed, by order of the Meeting,

JOHN MONTGOMERY, Chairman.

At a meeting of a very reſpectable number of Freeholders and other inhabitants of the county of Cheſter, at the Court-houſe, on Wedneſday, the 13th of July, 1774, *in conſequence of public notice for that purpoſe given.*

FRANCIS RICHARDSON, Eſq; Chairman.

THIS Aſſembly, taking into their ſerious conſideration the preſent critical and alarming ſituation of American affairs, and the unhappy differences now ſubſiſting between Great-Britain and her Colonies, do agree and reſolve as follow, viz.

1. That the inhabitants of this county do owe, and will pay all due faith and allegiance to our lawful and rightful Sovereign Lord George the Third, King of Great-Britain, and the dominions thereunto belonging.

2. That it is an abſolute right, inherent in every Engliſh ſubject, to have the free uſe, enjoyment and diſpoſal of all his property, either by himſelf or Repreſentative, and that no other power on earth can legally diveſt him of it.

3. That the act of Parliament lately paſſed for ſhutting up the port of Boſton is unconſtitutional, oppreſſive to the inhabitants of that town, in its conſequences dangerous to the liberties of the Britiſh Colonies; and that, therefore, we conſider our brethren at Boſton as ſuffering in the common cauſe of America.

4. That the protection of the liberties of America, is an indiſpenſible duty which we owe to ourſelves, who enjoy them, to our anceſtors, who tranſmitted them down, and to our poſterity, who will claim them at our hands, as the beſt birthright and nobleſt inheritance of mankind.

5. We do agree with the Committee of the city and county of Philadelphia, that a Congreſs of Deputies from the ſaid Colonies is the moſt probable and proper mode of procuring relief for our ſuffering brethren, obtaining redreſs, preſerving our rights and liberties, and eſtabliſhing peace and mutual confidence between our Mother Country and her Colonies, on a conſtitutional foundation.

6. That the inhabitants of this county ought and will chearfully adopt, adhere to, and aſſiſt in executing all and ſingular ſuch peaceable and conſtitutional meaſures, which may hereafter be agreed upon and determined by the ſaid General Congreſs.

7. It is our opinion, that it would conduce greatly to the reſtoration of the liberties of America, ſhould the Colonies enter into a ſolemn agreement not to purchaſe any goods, wares or merchandizes, imported from Great-Britain, under ſuch reſtrictions as may be agreed upon by the Congreſs. We, for our parts, ſenſible of the great advantages which muſt ariſe from promoting œconomy and manufactures among ourſelves, are determined to uſe as little foreign manufactures, of what kind or quality ſoever, as our neceſſities will permit, until the ſeveral acts of the Britiſh Parliament, injurious to the liberties of America, be repealed.

8. That as our brethren at Boſton are now ſuffering in the cauſe of America, it is the duty of the inhabitants of this county, in common with the neighbouring Colonies, generouſly to contribute towards their ſupport; and therefore the Committee hereafter appointed, are requeſted immediately to open and ſet on foot a ſubſcription for the ſaid ſufferers, and the money ariſing therefrom, to be laid out and expended as the ſaid Committee, or a majority of them, ſhall judge beſt to anſwer the benevolent intention.

9. That the following perſons, to wit, Francis Richardſon, Eliſha Price, John Hart, Anthony Wayne, John Sellers, Hugh Lloyd, William Montgomery, Francis Johnſton, William Parker, Richard Riley, Thomas Hockly, Robert Mendenhall, and John Fleming, or a majority of them, be and they are hereby appointed a Committee for this County, to meet and correſpond with the Committees of the ſeveral counties of this and the other Colonies, and to join in ſuch meaſures as to them ſhall appear neceſſary for the public good.

Signed per order,

FRANCIS JOHNSTON, Clk. Com.

At a meeting of the Freeholders and other reſpectable inhabitants of the county of Salem, in New-Jerſey, at the town of Salem, on Friday, the 15th of July inſtant, on account of the late alarming meaſures of the Britiſh Parliament, after due deliberation had thereon, the following Reſolves were unanimouſly agreed on.

GEORGE TRENCHARD, Eſq; Chairman.

1. THAT fully ſenſible of the important advantages derived to us from a continuance of that harmony, confidence and connection, which till of late has ſubſiſted between the Parent Country and theſe Colonies, we, from inclination as well as duty, under the free enjoyment of our conſtitutional rights, liberties and privileges, will ever render all due obedience to the Crown of Great-Britain, as well as full faith and allegiance to our moſt gracious Sovereign King George the Third, and his Proteſtant Succeſſors.

2. That it gives us inexpreſſible grief, when we conſider that the machinations of thoſe, who would wiſh to deſtroy the liberties of this country, have ſo far prevailed againſt us, as to induce our moſt gracious Sovereign to believe, that we are wanting in affection for his perſon and government, and to give a ſanction to laws reſpecting us, ſo contrary to the known humanity and goodneſs of his heart, ſo deſtructive of our rights and privileges as Britiſh ſubjects, and ſo manifeſtly tending to deſtroy that affection and dependance, which we ſincerely wiſh to maintain.

3. That we conceive the Boſton Port Bill, and the Bill for the impartial adminiſtration of juſtice, &c. in the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, to be a moſt arbitrary exertion of tyranny over a free and loyal people, and of the moſt dangerous and alarming tendency, not only to that province in particular, but to all the Britiſh colonies in general; and therefore we think every well-wiſher to the liberties of his country is now loudly called upon to promote, without delay, a firm union of all America, without which it will probably ſoon ceaſe to be a country of freedom.

4. That this meeting think it their duty to declare, that they conſider the acts of the Britiſh Parliament, for reſtraining the erecting ſlitting-mills, plating-mills, &c. in America, an abſolute infringement of the natural rights of the ſubject, and of an equal tendency to enſlave America.

5. That we think a congreſs of deputies, conſiſting of men of the firſt character in every province, in point of fortune, integrity and abilities, having full powers delegated to them to act for the good of the whole, will be the moſt probable and proper means of obtaining redreſs of our grievances, re-eſtabliſhing, on a conſtitutional foundation, our rights and liberties, and of reſtoring that confidence and harmony ſo much wiſhed for: And we now declare, that we will chearfully co-operate in any general plan of union, that may be thought moſt conducive to the public good.

6. That a ſubſcription be immediately ſet on foot for the relief of the poor of the town of Boſton, now ſuffering under the operation of the Boſton Port Bill; and the monies raiſed to be appropriated by the Committee hereafter named, in ſuch manner, as to them ſhall appear beſt calculated to anſwer the good purpoſes intended.

7. That this meeting do return their unfeigned thanks to thoſe truly patriotic Members of both Houſes of Parliament, who have ſo warmly eſpouſed the cauſe of American liberty.

8. That the following Gentlemen, viz. Grant Gibbon, Benjamin Holme, George Trenchard, Andrew Sinnickſon, Samuel Lynch, Eliſha Baſſett, John Mayhew, William Hancock, John Holme, Robert Johnſon, Edward Kealby, and John Carey, Eſquires, and Meſſieurs William Goodwin, Bartholomew Wyatt, Nathaniel Hancock, Thomas Sinnickſon, Dr. Samuel Dick, Robert Willſon, Joſeph Champneys, Thomas Carney, ſen. Dr. Iſaac Harris, and Benjamin Thompſon, be a Committee, to correſpond with the other counties of this province, and with the Committees of the other provinces, and to tranſact all kinds of buſineſs in our behalf, which the urgent neceſſity of the times may require; and alſo to delegate a certain number of their body, to repreſent this county at the provincial meeting, at New-Brunſwick, the 21ſt inſt. in order to chuſe deputies to repreſent this province at the General Congreſs. And that any nine of the above Gentlemen met together be a Committee to proceed on buſineſs.

Laſtly, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Chairman, for his attention to the public intereſt on this preſent occaſion.

ISAAC MUKINS, Com. Clk.

JOSEPH SAUNDERS,

At his STORE, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, HATH FOR SALE,

A FEW GOODS, of a neat Quality, conſiſting of printed Cottons and Calicoes, flaxen Ozenbrigs, Linen and Cotton Checks and Stripes, Bed Furniture, Mantuas, Durants, Tammies, ſtriped and plain Camblets, Dorſeteens, Wool Cards, Braſs Candleſticks, black Jacks, and neat flowered Tea Quart Mugs, Writing Paper; Pepper, Alſpice; Rice, by the Caſk, or leſſer Quantity; French Indigo, Braziletto and Logwood, &c. &c.

N. B. He alſo keeps an INSURANCE-OFFICE for Shipping, as uſual.

WANTED to HIRE by the YEAR,

A SOBER elderly or middle-aged MAN, well acquainted with Farming, to live on a Farm near this City---And a WOMAN, who underſtands the Management of a Dairy. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

July 27, 1774. NUMB. 2379.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

The following PLAN OF LEGISLATION, *propoſed to the conſideration of both Houſes of Parliament, for eſtabliſhing a permanent and ſolid foundation for a juſt conſtitutional* UNION *between* Great-Britain *and her* Colonies, *is extracted from a Pamphlet lately publiſhed in England.*

Then gathering Men their natural Powers combin'd,
And form'd a PUBLIC; to the general Good
Submitting, aiming, and conducting All.
For this the PATRIOT-COUNCIL met, the FULL,
The FREE, and FAIRLY repreſented WHOLE;
For this they plann'd the holy Guardian-Laws,
Diſtinguiſh'd Orders, animated Arts,
And, with joint force OPPRESSION chaining, ſet
IMPERIAL JUSTICE at the Helm.
THOMSON.

IF the government of the Colonies is too defective, under their preſent eſtabliſhment, now is the time to apply a remedy. It is no difficult matter to chalk out a plan of legiſlation upon juſt conſtitutional principles, which might be made to yield all the *liberty* and happineſs the Coloniſts could wiſh, without any diſadvantage to *Great-Britain*. *Common ſenſe*, without any pretenſions to ſuperior ſagacity, will be found equal to the taſk.

I humbly conceive it is the preſent buſineſs of Parliament, to explain and ſettle the means of living with them in future upon terms of mutual ſatisfaction and friendſhip.

To treat of affairs which, as to the conduct of them, appertain to others, may be thought great boldneſs and preſumption. The art of government is frequently repreſented by Stateſmen and Lawyers, who are well pleaſed with the prevalence of ſuch a perſuaſion, as ſomewhat *very myſterious*, and ſoaring above vulgar apprehenſions.

But if the remark of the great Mr. *Locke* be juſt, that politics is nothing more than *common ſenſe*, applied to national, inſtead of private concerns, private men may furniſh hints, which the greateſt Stateſmen, even *Solon* and *Lycurgus*, might not be aſhamed to improve.

The cauſe of Boſton, and the whole continent, is one and the ſame. If the ill-adviſed compulſive methods, which have been recommended to Parliament, ſhould take place, I am thoroughly perſuaded it will be conſidered as ſuch by the Coloniſts, and effect that ſpirit of union and reſiſtance, which we have ſo much reaſon to prevent.

The public accounts of the people of New-York, and their willingneſs to receive the tea, are abſolutely without any juſt and real foundation. It has been the misfortune of his Majeſty's Miniſters, to have been too often miſled by the artful correſpondence of corrupt deſigning men, who, to ſerve ſome temporary views, find their account in irritating, inflaming, and abuſing the confidence of government, by falſe repreſentations.

The true manifeſt intereſt of *Britain*, in regard to her Colonies, is abſolutely to renounce the claim of taxation by virtual repreſentation. It is a claim ſo abſolutely flaviſh and abſurd, that no freemen can ſubmit to. It is unworthy the elevated genius of the Engliſh government to impoſe, and can be practiſed upon only by men, who are ſo loſt to all ideas of common honour and juſtice, as to be incapable of acting upon more exalted principles.

Every man, who is in the leaſt animated with a true and hearty ſolicitude for the welfare and proſperity of this nation, muſt explode it, as diametrically oppoſite to the very ſpirit and genius of a free government. It was conceived in ignorance, reſiſted by virtue, and nothing but tyranny itſelf can ſupport it.

Things are come to that period, that ſome ſcheme of accommodation, ſome ſolid, laſting compact, built upon upright, generous principles, and founded in intereſt and affection, muſt be ſpeedily adopted.

We can neither unite with the Americans, nor can we, by any means, think of ſubduing them by a naval or military force. The very idea is abſurd. They increaſe, and we muſt decreaſe, by means, which are not within the reach of the wiſdom of human inſtitutions to prevent; and ſhould we for the preſent ſucceed, it will, I am confident, be but a palliative, ſhuffling, temporary expedient, which may for a time controul, but can never ſtrike at the root of the diſeaſe.

Let *Britain* purſue her true intereſt. May a beam of celeſtial light irradiate the minds of the *Britiſh* Councils, that they may reform the abuſes which have too long been their diſgrace, and tend to the ruin of the ſtate, before it be too late. Let them purſue the Coloniſts with the only ſolid foundations of a ſure and laſting ſovereignty. Draw them by the gentle cords of humanity and love.

A dominion founded on *fear*, and maintained by *compulſion*, can laſt no longer than till the controuling power is diſtreſſed by a general war. The conſequences of a revolt, at ſuch a criſis, muſt be fatal indeed. Nothing will induce them to ſuch a meaſure but *tyranny* and *oppreſſion*. *Great-Britain* will then have abundant reaſon to lament her *folly* and *injuſtice*, and poſterity will execrate the memory of that Miniſter, who ſhall, by ſuch falſe maxims of government, have ſapped the ſure and ſolid foundations of her power and wealth.

Let us rather adopt the Roman maxim, exerciſed even to conquered nations. Give them the *free* conſtitution of this country in its full latitude, even, if poſſible, without its defects.

Let us put them on the ſame footing with Ireland, tho' a conquered country, by declaring them at once A FREE PEOPLE, over whom we lay no claim of *internal taxation*, and, by a ſolemn compact, offer to guarantee this *freedom* againſt all foreign invaders whatever.

It is agreed on all ſides, that America ought to bear ſome part of the public burthens. Protected by the fleets and armies of *Britain*, it is but reaſonable they ſhould contribute ſome proportion towards their ſupport. This is a doctrine which every American will readily admit.

Each Colony is at preſent governed by a Parliament of their own, very nearly reſembling the grand pattern in the parent country. A Governor is appointed by the King. A Council, which perſonates the Lords, and Members are choſen by the counties, who repreſent the people.

Each of the three eſtates have their powers and privileges diſtinctly marked. And in ſome reſpects, their conſtitution is leſs defective than that of the parent ſtate. No corporations ſend Members. The popular part of their conſtitution is not ſo liable to be corrupted, and a more equal repreſentation prevails.

America is now governed by eighteen different Parliaments; a number vaſtly too great for ſo large an empire. HERE LIES THE DISEASE, which demands the ſpeedy interpoſition of the ſtate Phyſician, and has been the efficient cauſe of all the diſturbances of which we complain. This diſeaſe has broke out at different times, under various appearances, to which, partly for want of ſufficient information in the nature and ſtate of their trade, partly by the miſrepreſentations of deſigning men, and principally for want of the refined maxims of an upright generous policy, in thoſe who have had the ſupreme direction of affairs, a ſeries of *mean* temporary expedients have been applied, as *weak* in their conſequences, as they have been *ungenerous* in their deſigns.

It was never the original intention of the Crown to ſplit the Colonies into ſo many different parts. The diviſion of their governments was the effect of accident, not deſign. Had the whole continent of America been requeſted in the grant by the Virginia company, doubtleſs it would have paſſed, and one Legiſlature been conſtituted to make laws for the whole. The fact is however otherwiſe, and the inconveniences attending it have hitherto precipitated government into remedies as *abſurd* as they were *unjuſt*.

The mode of making requiſitions to eighteen different Parliaments is manifeſtly defective. It is too *complex*, too *unwieldy* and *popular*, to anſwer the ends of good government. The great difficulty of bringing ſo many different legiſlatures to harmonize and co-operate in one deſign, as when aids are required upon ſudden emergencies of ſtate, has been frequently experienced during the late war.

The Delegates of the people, who conſtitute the Members of their little Aſſemblies, by reaſon of their remote diſtances from the mother country, and want of ſufficient information, were incapable of entering into the extenſive deſigns of ſo great, wiſe and powerful a nation as *Great-Britain*. Beſides, many of them being men of a narrow, confined education, and influenced by private piques and party rage, the Royal Voice was drowned amidſt the din of faction, and clamours againſt an obnoxious Governor.

The Miniſter at that time felt the evil; and, for want of ſufficient knowledge of the trade, genius and ſpirit of the Americans, fell into the oppoſite error. *Arbitrary* maxims were impoſed. The Colonies took the alarm; and an union of their Councils enſued. Both parties flew to the conſtitution for arguments in ſupport of tenets diametrically oppoſite. The Americans, on their part, aſſert that they ought, conſiſtent with the rights of *freemen*, to be taxed by their own conſent; and that this conſent cannot be given, agreeable to the ſpirit of a *free* conſtitution, but by thoſe Repreſentatives in whom they have a choice, and who are, by the vicinity of their reſidence, beſt able to judge, not only what burthens they are able to bear, but alſo by what means they can be moſt conveniently raiſed. *Great-Britain*, on her part, admits the *principle*, but denies the *conſequence*; and maintains that the Coloniſts are *virtually* repreſented by the Commons of *Britain*.

It is not my intention to enter into the controverſy. Let it ſuffice to obſerve, that as the diſeaſe was general, ſo it requires a general remedy. But at that time a partial one was applied, which has been found ineffectual to anſwer the end. It is then evident that the conſtitution of the Colonies muſt be new-modelled. If the conſent of the *whole people* is indiſpenſably *neceſſary* to every law, by which the whole people are to be bound, and their extreme diſtance from the ſeat of government will not admit of their ſending Members to the *Britiſh* Parliament, to give that conſent; the moſt obvious remedy would be, *to conſolidate all their little Parliaments into* ONE.

It is not propoſed by this ſcheme to annihilate their Aſſemblies, or to interfere with their Colony Legiſlatures, except when aids are to be granted to the Crown. Let Deputies be ſent from each, not choſen by the counties, but by the Members, out of their own body, who are to repreſent the Commons.

To perſonate the Lords, let a Council of ſtate be appointed by the Crown, of any determinate number, to be increaſed agreeable to the Royal will and pleaſure, as the exigencies of ſtate may demand. To this body a Lord Lieutenant, as in Ireland, ſhould be appointed, to repreſent the King, who is to reſide at the centre province, where the whole are to meet, for the convenience of all.

Government will find no difficulty in ſettling the powers and privileges of each branch. The Members of the Council of ſtate ought to be men of fortune, family and influence, with ſome honourable diſtinctions for themſelves and families, and ſalaries from the Crown in proportion to the importance and dignity of their ſtation, and to hold their offices for life.

The number of Deputies each of the Colonies are to ſend, ſhould be in proportion to the comparative weight and influence of the reſpective province they repreſent. To this body let requiſitions be made for aids to the Crown; who are to have full powers to paſs money bills, and lay taxes, whoſe acts are to be binding, and have the force of *Law* when they have paſſed both Houſes, and received the aſſent of the Lord Lieutenant, who ſhould be attended with all the pomp and pageantry of ſtate, to dazzle the eyes of the multitude, and aggrandize the whole.

Many are the advantages which would accrue from the introduction of a dignified government into a country little known, and long neglected. The conduits of a juſt, impartial information, would be then open to his Majeſty's Miniſters, who would be better able to regulate this vaſt growing dependant territory, where, from the defects of their Colony conſtitutions, many diſorders have crept in, ſubverſive of peace and good order, and deſtructive to the rights of the commerce of this kingdom. We ſhould have the *learning*, *ſagacity* and *collected wiſdom* of the Coloniſts united in one body, capable of entering into the great, extenſive deſigns of the Mother-country, and acting upon generous principles, doubly refined from popular lees, and narrow party conſiderations. In ſhort, the *complexity*, *unwieldineſs* and *popularity*, of the Colony eſtabliſhments would be remedied; and the Coloniſts could have no plea that their properties were not given by their own conſent, agreeable to the *principles* of a *free* conſtitution. Many Laws might be hereafter made friendly to commerce. Black ſuſpicions and jealouſies would no longer ſubſiſt. A firm and laſting Union take place, cemented by Love and Intereſt; and *imperial Juſtice* once more preſide over a *free* and *happy* People.

It has been with great truth frequently obſerved, that the whole proceedings of the Americans have been perfectly uniform and conſiſtent. They never refuſed aids to the Mother-country, when requiſitions were made by the Crown to their reſpective Aſſemblies. They freely granted their properties in a conſtitutional way, by their own conſent. Theſe methods had been practiſed upon ever ſince the infancy of thoſe Colonies. Money-bills immediately paſſed from their reſpective legiſlatures, and were confirmed by the Royal approbation at home. No Parliament interfered until 1764. Before this period ſhe openly acknowledged the Americans right to tax themſelves, and that their money could not be granted, conſiſtent with the principles of the conſtitution, in any other way. As ſoon as *Britain* ceaſed to be unjuſt, by the repeal of the *revenue acts*, after many ſpirited reſolves, they opened their trade, and returned to a ſtate of tranquility again. New impoſitions have occaſioned freſh diſturbances.—To enumerate the many *weak*, *oppreſſive* meaſures, during L—d H——h's Adminiſtration, would ſwell theſe ſheets to too tedious a length.—Remove the cauſe, and the effects will ceaſe.—Lay the axe to the root of the diſeaſe.—The path is *plain*, had we but Virtue to purſue it.—To be wiſe is to be juſt.

Let that Miniſter, who would adopt *inflammatory* meaſures, and involve his country in the flames of a civil war, be regarded as the *real enemy* to both countries. The true honour of the *Britiſh* Parliament conſiſts in abandoning her jealouſy, and walking by the ſtrait line of *Equity* and *Juſtice*. Theſe are the only maxims of a ſound, upright policy. Theſe the *plain* and *maſſy* pillars, upon which the fair edifice of *national happineſs* can *only* ſtand. All others, *unconnected* with theſe, will be but *rotten props*, will ſoon give way, and, like *Sampſon*'s pillars, muſt *inevitably* draw after them that *old Gothic fabric*, they were meant to ſupport.

At a general meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the city and county of Burlington, at the Court-houſe, on Wedneſday, the 20th of July, 1774.

ROBERT FIELD, Eſq; in the Chair.

THIS meeting taking into ſerious conſideration the alarming ſituation of North-America, from the fatal tendency and operation of ſeveral late acts of Parliament, and perceiving the neceſſity of entering into proper meaſures for the preſervation of our rights and liberties, do unanimouſly reſolve,

I. *That we approve of a general Congreſs of Deputies from the ſeveral Colonies, as the moſt likely mode for reſtoring harmony, and firmly eſtabliſhing our conſtitutional privileges, and deem it expedient for this Province to be there repreſented.*

II. *That we will cordially join with and ſupport, as far as may be in our power, all legal reſolutions, which may be adopted or recommended by the Congreſs, and particularly a non-importation agreement.*

III. *That in order for a due repreſentation of this Province in the Congreſs, and for effecting the ſalutary public purpoſes intended, this Meeting doth appoint James Kinſey, Thomas Polgreen Hewlings, Henry Paxſon, Anthony Sykes, Joſeph Borden, Robert Field, Iſaac Pearſon, Richard Smith, and John Pope, to be a Committee for the city and county of Burlington, to meet the Committees appointed for the other counties in a provincial meeting, at the city of New-Brunſwick, or any other place, hereby authorizing thoſe gentlemen, or any three of them, generally to take ſuch proper ſteps upon this occaſion, as they in their diſcretion may think moſt conducive to the public welfare.*

Signed, by order of the Meeting,
ROBERT FIELD, Chairman.

FOR CAPE-FEAR,
The Schooner JOHN,
ELIAS HOWELL,
MASTER,
Lying at Mr. JOSEPH SIMS's Wharff,
WILL ſail in 10 Days. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to the MASTER on board. *July* 25. ¶

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the fourth Page.*]

By the Brig Addiſon, Captain CANDEL, *from Cadiz, we have the following Advices, viz.*

PARIS, MAY 13.

THE Miniſters ſent, on Wedneſday laſt, the regiſters of their reſpective departments to the new King, according to cuſtom; but his Majeſty ſent them back, ſignifying, that inſtead of waiting the quarantine, he ſhould meet them in Council at the expiration of nine days.

Weſtminſter, May 20. This day his Majeſty came to the Houſe of Peers, and being in his Royal Robes ſeated on the Throne, with the uſual ſolemnity, Sir Francis Molineux, Gentlemen Uſher of the Black Rod, was ſent with a meſſage from his Majeſty to the Houſe of Commons, commanding their attendance in the Houſe of Peers: The Commons being come thither accordingly, his Majeſty was pleaſed to give the Royal Aſſent to

An Act for better regulating the government of the province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in New-England. And,

An Act for the impartial adminiſtration of juſtice in the province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in New-England.

LONDON.

May 21. *On Wedneſday laſt Lord North made a long and able ſpeech on opening the contents of his budget; he produced to the houſe great information concerning the ſtate of the French finances, which he ſaid had been lately held out to him by an hon. gentleman (Col. Barre) as an object of terror, of example, or reproach. His Lordſhip then contraſted their increaſed debt, and arbitrary breaches of public faith, with the ſmall ſaving we had been able to make, notwithſtanding the expence of preparations for war in the years* 1765 *and* 1770; *he vindicated our preſent large eſtabliſhments on account of the precedent we had given to Europe, by the ſeizure of the French ſhips before any formal declaration of war, which meaſure his Lordſhip cenſured in a manner becoming the Miniſter of a great nation. But on the ſubject of eſtabliſhment he was well anſwered by Oppoſition, that vigilance in the cabinet, towards any changes in the political hemiſphere, would be a better defence to this kingdom, than an expenſive armament in time of peace, which would produce debility in war. His Lordſhip attacked all parties, but was particularly unmerciful to Col. Barre, for ſome former animadverſions, altho' he acknowledged himſelf more partial to the œconomical opinions of that hon. gentleman now, as they approached nearer to his own. This conduct naturally drew upon the noble Lord a number of aſſailants, whoſe weapons did not ſeem to make much impreſſion; but after the houſe and galleries had appeared ſatisfied with his defence, he was attacked on ſome points of his argument by Governor Johnſtone, in a manner that left a very different impreſſion. Theſe were chiefly the meaſures reſpecting the Eaſt-India Company, the tax of four and a half per cent. on the new acquired Iſlands by Royal prerogative, and the mode propoſed for paying off one million of the national debt. That gentleman at the ſame time declared, he always had the greateſt reſpect for the abilities of the noble Lord, which had been more confirmed on that day; but with regard to the Eaſt-India Company, and the other points he took notice of, the very operations of a French financier, which his Lordſhip had deſcribed in a manner ſuperior to any he could uſe, returned directly upon himſelf.*

The Houſe of Commons attacked a Parſon violently in 1710, *and ruined the Whig Miniſtry. At that time Religion was the univerſal cry of the nation: At preſent* TRADE *is the hinge on which all turns; and there is as an enthuſiaſtic fondneſs for Trade, America, and Money that comes from thence, as there was in* 1710 *for the* CHURCH. *But we ſhall feel at the General Election, which is now near, the danger of attacking* TRADE.

The troops, fleet, and other expences incurred by the violent meaſures taken with reſpect to America, will occaſion ſuch expences, that it will be neceſſary to make a ſhort prorogation; this will make another ſeſſion, in which a ſhilling more may be granted on the Land-tax, which grant may paſs, and the ſecond ſeſſion be over, before the end of July.

Yeſterday arrived a mail from France, by which we learn, that after the death of the late King, all the Princes and Princeſſes of the Blood paid their homage to King Louis XVI. and to the Queen. After which all the Royal Family ſet out for Choiſy, and went into deep mourning on Sunday laſt.

During the debates in the Upper Aſſembly, on the ſecond reading of the bill for the more impartial adminiſtration of juſtice in Maſſachuſetts-Bay, the Duke of Richmond was very ſevere on Lord Rochford, on account of his change of principles ſince his proteſting againſt the Stamp-act. His Lordſhip at firſt did not recollect the circumſtance; but the noble Duke turning to the journals, aſcertained it; apologizing for his Lordſhip at the ſame time by ſaying, "a change of ſituation not only often produced a change of ſentiments, but the extreme hurry of a public department as often occaſioned a lapſe of memory."

May 23. Many reports having been propagated with reſpect to the hoſtile intentions of the young King of France, we can with pleaſure aſſure the public, that all the letters from Paris, hitherto received, declare he has given the ſtrongeſt aſſurances to all the foreign Miniſters, who have condoled him upon the death of his grandfather, of perſevering in the pacific ſyſtem which prevails in Europe, and repeatedly expreſſed his wiſhes to accommodate matters between the Court of Peterſburgh and the Porte.

Letters from Paris mention, that the celebrated Madam Barre had retired into the convent at St. Cloud, and that the Duke de Choiſeul had returned from his exile in the country, and paid his compliments to the new Monarch, but was very coolly received; from which it is ſuppoſed the old Miniſtry have had addreſs enough to recommend themſelves to the favour of the young King, and will continue in their ſeveral departments.

Several families in Leeds, Yorkſhire (among which are butchers, joiners, &c.) are diſpoſing of their effects, in order to try their fortunes in the weſtern world. There is ſcarce a week but ſome are ſetting off from that part of Yorkſhire for the Plantations, finding it next to impoſſible, in the preſent lamentable ſtate of trade, and the dearneſs of proviſions, to provide in any ſort for themſelves and families. Some that have lately gone, and are now going, are perſons of conſiderable property.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The ſentiments of Meſſrs. DEMPSTER, SAWBRIDGE, BARRE *and* FULLER, *on the* LAST *of the* AMERICAN BILLS.

Mr. Dempſter. I do not apprehend that the bill before you is at all adequate to the purpoſe intended, nor do I think that experience warrants the aſſertion, that a fair trial cannot be had in the Colonies: Surely, the bringing men over to England to be tried, is not only ſuch a direct breach of their conſtitution, but is a deprivation of the right of every Britiſh ſubject in America. I ſhould have thought that a power of reprieve, lodged in the Governor, after conviction, would have been fully ſufficient, without bringing men to England. Whenever murder is committed, it muſt inevitably go off with impunity; for whenever any perſon preſent ſhall find he is to go over the Atlantic as an evidence, to the detriment of his family and his fortune, there is no doubt but that he will evade the neceſſity of his appearance as an evidence. This will be a means of ſubjecting the people of that country to aſſaſſination, in the room of legal trial; and the invariable conſequence has always been, that when a fair trial cannot be procured, the revenge of the relations of the deceaſed will exerciſe itſelf in this kind of cruel aſſaſſination. I, perhaps, may be wrong in my ideas; but I have looked into the hiſtory of that country with care and circumſpection, and it has inſpired me with the higheſt veneration for thoſe of the firſt ſettlers; they emigrated when that Star Chamber doctrine was practiſed in this country. Oppreſſed as they thought themſelves by the mother country, by the cruelty of thoſe arbitrary laws, ſooner than ſuffer themſelves to be oppreſſed by tyranny, they choſe rather to combat with tygers and Indians in America, than to live in a place where oppreſſion and tyranny ruled. It is no new thing that they have refuſed to comply with the payment of taxes demanded from this country. This exemption is a very old demand of theirs, and ſupported by their charter. Impriſonment of two perſons, who held this kind of doctrine, was made in the time of Sir Edmund Andrews, who was then Governor, and the Americans paſſed a law, declaring that this country had no right to tax; it is true, when that law came over here it was rejected. Let gentlemen conſider, that if we tax America at this preſent period, her trade and every thing elſe will decline. I think that Boſton has the moſt merit with this country of any place I know; ſhe is a moſt valuable ally, or a ſubordinate colony; take it in either ſenſe, her poſſeſſion is ineſtimable; but I really fear very much, that the Americans are to be thus treated, without the parties being heard. I do not like to ſee *public liberty*, and the *rights of perſons* infringed. There are two articles in the bill, which I cannot blame the Americans for reſiſting; I mean that of the Council and the Judges being *choſen by the Crown*. The antient way which their charter directed of chooſing their Council, was far more eligible; they were men that were at a certain old age, to which experience generally adds wiſdom, that were elected Council; but this is a new ſyſtem, that carries with it neither *experience* nor *wiſdom*; and I think the change unneceſſary, though not oppreſſive. I think the office of Sheriff is more oppreſſive, becauſe he is an engine of power in the hands of the Governor: Nor do I approve of taking away the town-meetings: There is but one precedent of this kind to be found in hiſtory, but I could wiſh, on the preſent occaſion, that a ſecond had not been made.

Mr. Sawbridge. The oppoſition I have given to theſe meaſures does not proceed from a ſettled diſpoſition againſt adminiſtration, nor do I do it for the ſake of popularity; it is for the *love of that liberty*, which I have always been ſtrengthened in, and bred up by education; I had rather bear the badge of the pariſh, than that of *apoſtacy*. It has been urged in debate, that this country has a right to purſue thoſe meaſures adopted in the bill, and that neceſſity is the ground and argument which urges it on: But pray, let me aſk who is to be the judge of that neceſſity? A nation ſurely cannot be called a free nation, where another has a right to draw money out of their pockets; but I cannot underſtand how any one can agree with theſe meaſures, and deny the right of taxation. If you exerciſe an authority which does not belong to you, or if you force an illegal authority, they have a right to reſiſt. I do not ſee any neceſſity for bringing over the people to be tried by a Jury of England: I think the Crown ſhould have lodged a power in the Governor to pardon, and I ſhould have thought it the brighteſt jewel in it on this occaſion. You ſay, that the Governor is to uſe his diſcretion with regard to the having a fair trial; but by this bill the Governor, I ſay, is not the judge of that, for it muſt be upon the oath of a witneſs; he muſt believe that witneſs, and no diſcretion is left in the Governor. No man will become a voluntary evidence on ſuch an occaſion; he will ſooner fly from that ſituation, than be tranſported to England. By that means juſtice will be evaded, as evidence cannot be had, and the people will ſoon take upon themſelves to revenge their own injuries.

Colonel Barre. I think it criminal to ſit ſtill upon the final deciſion of this queſtion, as I cannot in any ſhape approve of this meaſure. I think the perſons whom you employ to execute your laws, might have been protected in the execution of their duty, in a leſs exceptionable manner than the Bill propoſes. Your army, in that country, has the caſting voice, and it is dangerous to put any more power into their hands. Conſider how long they will be content with 4d. per day; I am afraid not long. You have had one meeting already, you may ſoon have another; the people of America will receive theſe regulations as edicts from an *arbitrary Government*. The heavieſt offence they have been guilty of is, that they have reſiſted that law, which bears ſuch an arbitrary caſt. I want to know if we, in this country, had not reſiſted ſuch arbitrary laws in certain ancient times, whether we ſhould have exiſted as a Houſe of Commons here this day? I object much againſt the doctrine which I have heard laid down, that the particular exigency of the caſe countenanced the meaſure. I do not apprehend the Americans will abandon their principles; for if they ſubmit, they are *ſlaves:* I therefore execrate the preſent meaſure in manner propoſed.

Mr. Fuller. I will now take my leave of the whole plan, and will give you my free opinion of it. You will commence your *ruin* from this day, if you do not repeal that tax which created all this diſturbance; you will have no degree of confidence with the Americans; people will not truſt you when your credit is gone: You may, I ſay, date your ruin from this day; and, I am ſorry to ſay, that not only this Houſe has fallen into that error, but that *the people* of this country approve of the meaſure. I find the people wiſh for the meaſures propoſed in this bill, as much as the majority here; it is not all owing to the JUNTO of a Miniſtry that theſe meaſures are taken, it is the people at large, whom I am ſorry to ſay are miſled; they are in an error, but a ſhort time will prove the evil tendency of this bill. I think this bill before us bears the leaſt injury of any of the three; but if there ever was a nation running headlong to its ruin, it is this.

Mr. E. BURKE's *SPEECH, at the laſt reading of the* BOSTON PORT BILL.

I Trouble you, Sir, in the laſt ſtage of this Bill, becauſe I would not appear petulant, when my objections run to the whole of the Bill. I never knew any thing that has given me a more heart-felt ſorrow than the preſent meaſure. This Bill is attempted to be haſtened through the Houſe in ſuch a manner, that I can by no means aſſent to it; it is to be carried by force and threats into execution; and you have even refuſed to hear Mr. Bollan, their agent, declaring him to be no agent for Maſſachuſetts-Bay, or properly authoriſed to preſent ſuch petition; you have not now one left in England to be heard in behalf of the Colonies; the only obſtruction that this Bill has had, has been owing to its *vis inertiæ*; but perſons who oppoſe this Bill, are immediately put to the ſame kind of puniſhment in the public papers, which offenders in America are. Look, Sir, into the public papers, you will ſee Cinna, and a thouſand other Roman names, throwing out their invectives, and tarring and feathering all thoſe who dare oppoſe the Bill; I ſuppoſe I ſhall reap my ſhare for ſuch oppoſition; but, Sir, at all events I will enter my reaſons, and proteſt againſt this Bill, and will mount my *little palfrey*, and ſpeak of the injuſtice which the Bill contains, with the greateſt confidence. The grievance that is ſtated in the papers before you on the table, appear to be an univerſal reſiſtance from all America, againſt any goods or merchandize that ſhall be loaded with taxes; [he deſired that part of General Haldiman's letter, declaring the reſolution of the Americans not to ſubmit to receive goods with duty upon them, be read; which was done] he ſaid the whole meeting in the town of Boſton conſiſted of ſix or ſeven hundred men of the firſt rank and opulent fortune in the place, that the proceedings were conducted with the utmoſt decency. He ſaid, this was not a meeting of mean perſons, but that the acts of reſiſtance were all countenanced by univerſal conſent. Obſerve, ſays he, that the diſturbances are general; ſhew me one port in all America where the goods have been landed and vended; the diſtemper is general, but the puniſhment is local, by way of exchange. Whether it will be effectual or not, I do not know; but, Sir, let me paint to this Houſe the impropriety of a meaſure like this; it is a remedy of the moſt uncertain operation; view but the conſequence, and you will repent the meaſure; give orders at once to your Admirals to burn and deſtroy the town; that will be both *effectual, proper, and moderate*, and of a piece with the reſt of your proceedings, *eventus triſtis*. One town in proſcription, the reſt in rebellion, can never be a remedial meaſure for general diſturbances. Have you conſidered, ſays he, whether you have troops and ſhips ſufficient to enforce an univerſal proſcription to the trade of the whole continent of America? If you have not, the attempt is childiſh, and the operation fruitleſs. Only, Sir, ſee the conſequence of blocking up one port, for inſtance, that of Virginia Bay; which if you do, you will deſtroy the tobacco trade, and thereby bring, as it were, a certain ruin on your own merchants at Glaſgow and Edinburgh. This Bill has been thought a vigorous but not a rigorous puniſhment. It is my opinion that you might even puniſh the individuals who committed the violence, without involving the innocent; I ſhould approve much of that; but, Sir, to take away the trade from the town of Boſton is ſurely a ſevere puniſhment. Would it not be a rigorous meaſure to take away the trade of the Thames, for inſtance, and direct the merchandize to be landed at Graveſend? I call this Bill very unjuſt that is now to be adopted. Is it not fundamentally unjuſt, to prevent the parties who have offended being heard in their defence? Juſtice, Sir, is not to be meaſured by geographical lines nor diſtance. Every man, Sir, is authoriſed to be a magiſtrate, to put a ſtop to diſturbances, which he perceives to be committed againſt his Majeſty's peace; but did you expect that the people, who were not preſent at ſuch diſturbances, ſhould be equally puniſhed for not aiding and aſſiſting in putting an end to thoſe riots, which they never ſaw or heard of? This, Sir, ſays he, is ſurely a doctrine of devils, to require men to be preſent in every part of America wherever a riot happens; but this Bill involves thoſe, who have never in the leaſt been guilty; and then you again ſay, that the diſturbances which did happen ought to have been immediately put a ſtop to by the people of Boſton, and that they were bound to preſerve the good order of the town; but, Sir, I have too much reverence for the image of God, to conceive that the honourable gentleman (Mr. Welbore Ellis) does really and truly imbibe ſuch doctrine. (He then read part of Colonel Leſlie's letter, No. 45, wherein the Colonel ſaid, that neither the Governor nor the Council, nor any of the Cuſtom-houſe officers, have ever yet applied to me for any aſſiſtance; if they had, I could moſt certainly have put a ſtop to all their riots and violences, but not without ſome bloodſhed, and firing upon their town, and killing many innocent people.) Why, Sir, ſays he, did not the Governor at once ſend for this aſſiſtance? Was it contrary to, or do you think he would have broken through his inſtructions, if he had endeavoured, by ſuch ways and means, to preſerve the public peace, and prevent violences from being committed? The fault of this Governor ought not to be the means of puniſhment for the innocent. You have found that there was no government there: Why did not the Governor exerciſe his authority? Why did not the ſhips execute their duty? What was the reaſon they did not act? Why is not Mr. Hancock, and the chief people who are known, puniſhed, and not involve the innocent with the guilty in one univerſal calamity? You, ſurely, Sir, cannot have power to take away the trade of a port, and call it privilege! Why was not your force that was preſent applied to queſt the diſturbances? How came they to be ſo feeble and inactive? How are you ſure that the orders and frigates, which you now ſend, will act better? I cannot think this, by any means, a prudent meaſure, to be blocking up one port after another; the conſequence will be dreadful, and I am afraid deſtructive; you will draw a foreign force upon you, perhaps, at a time when you little ſuſpect it; I will not ſay where that will end; I will be ſilent on that head, and go no further, but think of the conſequence. Again, Sir, in one of the clauſes of the bill, you proſcribe the property of the people to be governed and meaſured by the will of the crown. This is a ruinous and dangerous principle to adopt. There is an univerſal diſcontent throughout all America, from an internal bad government. There are but two ways to govern America, either to make it ſubſervient to all your laws, or to let it govern itſelf by its own internal policy. I abhor the meaſure of taxation, where it is only for a quarrel, and not for a revenue; a meaſure that is teazing and irritating, without any good effect; but a reviſion of this queſtion will one day or other come, wherein I hope to give my opinion. But this is the day that you wiſh to go to war with all America, in order to conciliate that country to this; and to ſay that America ſhall be obedient to all the laws of this country. I wiſh to ſee a new regulation and plan of a new legiſlation in that country, not founded on your laws and ſtatutes here, but grounded upon the vital principles of Engliſh liberty."

BOSTON, July 18.

By his Excellency the Honourable THOMAS GAGE, General and Commander in Chief of all his Majeſty's Forces in North-America, &c. &c.

WHEREAS ſome ſoldiers have deſerted his Majeſty's ſervice, belonging to the regiments lately arrived from Great-Britain and Ireland, This is to give notice that all ſoldiers, who deſerted from ſaid corps previous to the tenth day of this inſtant month of July, ſhall receive their pardons, upon ſurrendering themſelves

before, or on, the tenth day of Auguſt next enſuing; and on failure of ſo doing, they are not to expect mercy.

GIVEN under my hand, at Head Quarters, at Boſton, *this 15th day of July, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Seventy-four.* THOMAS GAGE.

By his Excellency's Command,
GAB. MATURIN, *Secretary.*

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 14.

Laſt Sunday morning his Excellency our Governor left this city, in order to take a view of the ſituation of the frontiers of this colony. It ſeems his Lordſhip intends to ſettle matters amicably with the Indians, if poſſible, and purpoſes to have conferences with the different nations, to find out the cauſe of the late diſturbances.

NEW-YORK, July 25.

On Monday the 11th inſtant, died very ſuddenly, of a bilious cholic, at his ſeat at Johnſon-Hall, that univerſally beloved and valuable perſonage Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON, Baronet. The ſervices he performed for this country, during the laſt thirty-ſeven years of his life, both in a civil and military capacity, are far beyond the abilities of a news-writer to do juſtice to, or for the pages of his paper to contain. In 1737 he came from Ireland, under the auſpices of his uncle, Sir Peter Warren, and lived many years in the Indians country, where he learned their language, and gained their affection by his great generoſity and humanity. In 1755 he ſtood forth in the defence of this province, then in the moſt imminent danger from the rapid progreſs of the French arms, and with a force, conſiſting entirely of provincials, totally routed the army of Baron Dieſkau; that victory proved highly acceptable to his Sovereign, who created him a Baronet; and he was rewarded by the Parliament of Great-Britain with a preſent of five thouſand pounds ſterling. In 1758 he, by an intimate acquaintance with the genius and temper of the Indian tribes, who had been debauched by France from the intereſt of Great-Britain, effected a reconciliation with 15 different nations of that people, which paved the way for the future ſucceſs of our arms in Canada. In 1759 he defeated the French army, deſtined for the relief of Niagara, under M. D'Aubry, preſently after which the garriſon ſurrendered that important poſt to the beſiegers. Theſe glories were obtained by dint of innate courage and natural ſagacity, without the help of a military education; and what remarkably enhances thoſe endowments, is the circumſtance of his having taken in both actions the commanders of the enemy. In 1760 he aſſiſted at the taking of Montreal, and the conqueſt of the French empire in that part of the continent. Since which he has acted at the head of the Indian department, over whom he early acquired, and conſtantly maintained a ſurprizing aſcendency, by the influence and authority of his juſtice, benevolence and integrity. In ſhort, our gracious Sovereign never ſuſtained a heavier loſs, in the demiſe of any ſubject, than of Sir William Johnſon, whoſe character was a combination of good qualities, and whoſe memory will be highly revered to the end of time.

We hear that Sir William Johnſon, Bart. about three hours before his death, finiſhed a negotiation with upwards of two hundred Indians, and diſmiſſed them in perfect peace, after they had given him the ſtrongeſt aſſurance of their good diſpoſitions to the Engliſh nation. The Indians exhibited, on the occaſion of Sir William Johnſon's death, the moſt extraordinary ſhews of diſtreſs and ſincere affliction that ever were before obſerved among that people.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.

In ASSEMBLY, *Friday, July* 22, 1774.

THE Houſe taking into their moſt ſerious Conſideration the unfortunate Differences, which have long ſubſiſted between *Great-Britain* and the *American* Colonies, and which have greatly increaſed by the Operation and Effects of divers late Acts of the *Britiſh* Parliament.

Reſolved, unanimouſly, That there is an abſolute Neceſſity that a Congreſs of Deputies from the ſeveral Colonies be held as ſoon as conveniently may be, to conſult together upon the preſent unhappy State of the Colonies, and to form and adopt a Plan for the Purpoſes of obtaining a Redreſs of *American* Grievances, aſcertaining *American* Rights upon the moſt ſolid conſtitutional Principles, and for eſtabliſhing that Union and Harmony between *Great-Britain* and the Colonies, which is indiſpenſibly neceſſary to the Welfare and Happineſs of both. Therefore—

Reſolved, unanimouſly, That the Hon. *Joſeph Galloway*, Speaker, *Samuel Rhoads*, *Thomas Mifflin*, *Charles Humphreys*, *John Morton*, *George Roſs*, and *Edward Biddle*, Eſquires, be and they are hereby appointed a Committee, on the Part of this Province, for the Purpoſes aforeſaid; and that they, or any four of them, do meet ſuch Committees or Delegates from the other Colonies, as have been or may be appointed, either by their reſpective Houſes of Repreſentatives, or by Convention, or by the Provincial or Colony Committees, at ſuch Time and Place as ſhall be generally agreed on by ſuch Committees; and that the Speaker of this Houſe be directed, in a Letter to the Speakers of the Houſes of Repreſentatives of the other Colonies, to inform them of theſe Reſolves.

Extract from the Minutes. CHARLES MOORE, *Clerk.*

Saturday laſt the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province adjourned to Monday, the 19th of September next. During their Sitting the following LAWS were paſſed, viz.

An ACT *to continue an Act, intituled, An Act to amend the Act, intituled, "An Act to prevent the Exportation of Bread and Flour not merchantable."*

An ACT *for lending the Sum of* Eight Hundred Pounds *to the ſeveral and reſpective Counties of* Bedford, Northumberland *and* Weſtmoreland, *for building a Court-houſe and Priſon in each of the ſaid Counties.*

On Friday, the 22d inſtant, died in this city, MRS. MARY MORRISS, wife of MR. THOMAS MORRISS, in the 27th year of her age.—Her remains were depoſited in the Friends burial-ground, being attended to the grave by a large number of reſpectable people.—

"Her ſoul, when juſt upon the verge of life,
Confiding in its unaffected purity,
Look'd forward with unſpeakable delight,
And felt a foretaſte of the joys of Heaven.
Diveſted of its earthly clog it ſoar'd
To thoſe bleſt realms, where joy for ever reigns,
Where tears are wip'd away, where pain and anguiſh,
(The ſad attendants on mortality)
Are felt no more.—Oh! moſt delightful change,
From the moſt ſtruggling throws of parting life,
To ſcenes of glory and eternal bliſs."

Sunday forenoon departed this life ſuddenly, in the 30th year of his age, Mr. ROBERT GLENN, of this city, merchant. And on Monday morning his remains were carried from the houſe of Mr. John M. Neſbit, and interred in the Preſbyterian Church burying-ground, in Pine-ſtreet.—This Gentleman was juſtly eſteemed for his integrity, ſincerity, benevolence and every ſocial virtue, which makes his death much regretted by his numerous friends.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Johnſon Hall to his friend in Philadelphia, dated July 15.

"On Monday, the 11th inſt. this country received a very ſevere blow by the death of Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON, a loſs that I ſee no way of repairing; he had been unwell ſome days, but we were all in hopes not any way dangerous; he was up early the morning of the day he died, did a great deal of buſineſs with the Six Nation Indians, and was juſt finiſhing a treaty with them, in order, if poſſible, to put a ſtop to the war, that ſeems ſo very imprudently to have taken place on the Ohio. As you know the importance and conſequence of this uncommonly great and good man, I ſhall not make any obſervation on the conſequences his death may occaſion, nor indeed am I in a ſituation to do it, being overwhelmed with ſorrow and diſtreſs at this unfortunate event.

"We are informed Sir William has had time to ſettle his affairs, and to make a Will, ſome time before his ſudden death."

The General Aſſembly of Virginia, which was ſummoned to meet on the 11th of Auguſt, is prorogued to the third of November, by proclamation of Lord Dunmore.

At a general meeting of the COMMITTEES *of the ſeveral counties of the province of* NEW-JERSEY, *at* NEW BRUNSWICK, *on Thurſday, the 21ſt day of July*, 1774, *and continued to the Saturday following.*

Preſent 72 MEMBERS,

STEPHEN CRANE, Eſq; Chairman.

THE Committees, taking into their ſerious conſideration the dangerous and deſtructive nature of ſundry Acts of the Britiſh Parliament, with reſpect to the fundamental liberties of the American Colonies, conceive it their indiſpenſible duty to bear their open teſtimony againſt them, and to concur with the other Colonies in proſecuting all legal and neceſſary meaſures for obtaining their ſpeedy repeal:—Therefore we unanimouſly agree in the following ſentiments and reſolutions.

1. We think it neceſſary to declare, that the inhabitants of this province (and we are confident the people of America in general) are, and ever have been, firm and unſhaken in their loyalty to his Majeſty King George the third; faſt friends to the revolution ſettlement, and that they deteſt all thoughts of an independance on the Crown of Great-Britain; accordingly we do, in the moſt ſincere and ſolemn manner, recognize and acknowledge his Majeſty King George the third, to be our lawful and rightful Sovereign, to whom, under his royal protection in our fundamental rights and privileges, we owe and will render all due faith and allegiance.

2. We think ourſelves warranted, from the principles of our excellent conſtitution, to affirm, that the claim of the Britiſh Parliament (in which we neither are, nor can be repreſented) to make laws which ſhall be binding on the King's American ſubjects, "*in all caſes whatſoever*," and particularly for impoſing taxes for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue in America, is unconſtitutional and oppreſſive, and which we think ourſelves bound, in duty to ourſelves and our poſterity, by all conſtitutional means in our power to oppoſe.

3. We think the ſeveral late Acts of Parliament, for ſhutting up the Port of Boſton, invading the Charter-rights of the province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and ſubjecting ſuppoſed offenders to be ſent for trial to other Colonies, or to Great-Britain: The ſending over an armed force to carry the ſame into effect, and thereby reducing many thouſands of innocent and loyal inhabitants to poverty and diſtreſs, are not only ſubverſive of the undoubted rights of his Majeſty's American ſubjects, but alſo repugnant to the common principles of humanity and juſtice: Theſe proceedings, ſo violent in themſelves, and ſo truly alarming to the other Colonies (many of which are equally expoſed to miniſterial vengeance) render it the indiſpenſible duty of all, heartily to unite in the moſt proper meaſures to procure redreſs for their oppreſſed countrymen, now ſuffering in the common cauſe, and for the re-eſtabliſhment of the conſtitutional rights of America on a ſolid and permanent foundation.

4. To effect this important purpoſe, we conceive the moſt elegible method is, to appoint a General Congreſs of Commiſſioners of the reſpective Colonies, who ſhall be impowered mutually to pledge each to the reſt, the public honour and faith of their conſtituent Colonies, firmly and inviolably to adhere to the determinations of the Congreſs.

5. *Reſolved*, That the grateful acknowledgments of this body are due to the noble and worthy patrons of conſtitutional liberty in the Britiſh Senate, for their laudable efforts to avert the ſtorm they beheld impending over a much injured Colony, and in ſupport of the juſt rights of the King's ſubjects in America.

6. *Reſolved*, That James Kinſey, William Livingſton, John De Hart, Stephen Crane, and Richard Smith, or ſuch of them as ſhall attend, be the Delegates to repreſent this Province in the general continental Congreſs, to be held in the city of Philadelphia, on or about the firſt day of September next, to meet, conſult and adviſe with the Deputies from the other Colonies, and to determine upon all ſuch prudent and lawful meaſures, as may be judged moſt expedient for the Colonies immediately and unitedly to adopt, in order to obtain relief for an oppreſſed people, and the redreſs of our general grievances.

7. *Reſolved*, That we do earneſtly recommend a general non-importation, and a non-conſumption agreement, to be entered into at ſuch time, and regulated in ſuch manner, as to the Congreſs ſhall appear moſt adviſeable.

And laſtly, *Reſolved*, That it appears to us to be a duty incumbent upon the good people of this province, to afford ſome immediate relief to the many ſuffering inhabitants of the town of Boſton: Therefore the ſeveral county Committees do now engage to ſet on foot and promote collections without delay, either by ſubſcriptions or otherwiſe, throughout their reſpective counties; and that they will remit the monies ariſing from ſuch ſubſcriptions, or any other benefactions that may be voluntarily made by their inhabitants, either to Boſton, or into the hands of James Neilſon, John Dennis, William Ouke, Abraham Hunt, Samuel Tucker, Iſaac Smith, Grant Gibbon, Thomas Sinickſon, and John Carey, whom we do hereby appoint our Committee for forwarding the ſame to Boſton, in ſuch way and manner as they may be adviſed will beſt anſwer the benevolent purpoſe deſigned.

Signed, by Order,
JONATHAN D. SERJEANT, Clerk.

The following Gentlemen are appointed a ſtanding Committee of Correſpondence for the province of New-Jerſey, William Peartree Smith, John Chetwood, Iſaac Ogden, Elias Boudinot, Lewis Ogden, Joſeph Riggs, Joſeph Borden, Robert Field, Iſaac Peirſon, Iſaac Smith, Samuel Tucker, and Abraham Hunt, Eſquires.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, Inward Entries.

Brig Molly, J. Mullett, from St. Kitts. Brig Charlotte, S. Carſon, Liſbon. Schooner Polly, C. Babbridge, Sloop Quaker, B. Tucker; and Sloop Betſey, S. Williams; Hiſpaniola. Schooner Polly; R. Inkſon, St. Vincent's. Sloop Dove, J. Beach, and Schooner Yorke, W. Carliſle; St. Euſtatia. Brig Suſanna, W. Nicholls, and Schooner Molly and Fanny; J. Cox, Montſerrat. Ship Rebecca, L. Albro, Barcelona. Brig Nancy, J. Taylor, Barbados. Brig Addiſon, T. Candel, Cadiz. Sloop Three Brothers, A. Mills; Schooner Sally, J. White, and Schooner John, E. Howell, N. Carolina. Sloop Potowmack, G. Rowe, Maryland. Brig Rebecca, J. Shields, Newfoundland. Ship Minerva, C. Lindſay, New-Caſtle, on Delaware. Schooner Wray Galley, G. Wray, Virginia. Sloop Sally, J. Thomſon, Schooner Two Brothers, T. Ellis, and Schooner Polly, W. Newton, N. Providence. Sloop Lively, A. Lowell, Schooner Supply, Z. Jones, and Sloop Polly, W. Furnell, Piſcataqua. Sloop Sally, T. Alberſon, New-York. Schooner Hetty, A. Dyer, and Sloop Sally, C. Wood, Georgia. Ship Two Brothers, R. Adams, Briſtol. Brig John, J. Aſhmead, London. Snow Charlotte, W. Guthery, and Brig Boſton Packet, T. Morth, Liverpool.

OUTWARDS. Sloop Ranger, H. M'Cabe, for Maryland. Sloop Sally, T. Alberſon, and Sloop Bentham, J. Rivers, New-York. Brig Ann, J. Forſter, Dominica. Brig Nancy, J. Taylor, Barbados. Brig Molly, J. Mullet, St. Kitts. Schooner Supply, Z. Jones, New-England.

CLEARED. Schooner Bonaventure, J. Waterman, to Nantucket. Sloop Friendſhip, A. Adderly, N. Providence. Schooner Sally, J. White, Sloop Proſperous Polly, J. Mann, and Sloop Philadelphia Packet, S. Freeman, N. Carolina. Sloop North-Carolina Packet, J. Warden, and Brig Jamaica Packet, R. Stanſbury, Jamaica. Brig Polly, J. M'Caddon, Tortola. Ship London Packet, J. Cooke, London. Schooner Eunice, R. Leech, Salem, N. E. Sloop Proſperity, R. French, Maryland. Brig Suſanna, W. Bradford, R. Iſland. Schooner Thames, J. Leeds, Hiſpaniola. Brig Rachel, L. Simmons, Liſbon.

Philadelphia, July 25, 1774.

THE partnerſhip of MAYER and MATHEWS, Peruquiers, diſſolving the firſt day of Auguſt next, all perſons having any demands againſt ſaid partnerſhip, are deſired to bring in their accounts, on or before that day, that they may be adjuſted. The buſineſs will be carried on as uſual, by JACOB MAYER, in all its various branches, at his houſe, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, who takes the liberty to return his moſt grateful thanks to the public in general, and to thoſe ladies and gentlemen in particular, who have been pleaſed to honour him with their commands, and hopes he ſhall ſtill act in ſuch a manner, as to merit their future favours. ¶

THIRTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN away yeſterday morning, from the ſubſcriber, a NEGROE ſervant lad, named BEDFORD, about 5 feet 4 inches high, about 25 years of age, knock kneed and burſtened, but not ſo much as to hinder him from working, by trade a biſcuit-baker; had on, when he went away, a brown coat, ozenbrigs ſhirt, tow trowſers, with brown knit breeches under them, what other clothes unknown. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges paid by

July 26, 1774. ‖ BLATHWAITE JONES.

Philadelphia, July 26, 1774.

LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH,

BEING about to decline the buſineſs he hath been in for ſome years paſt, INFORMS the PUBLIC, that he hath for ſale, at his ſtore, on Stamper's wharff, the following GOODS, by the quantity, viz. Cotton, Jamaica ſpirits, Weſt-India and country rum, cherry rum, two years old, beſt French brandy, in anchors; Madeira, Liſbon, Malaga, and Teneriffe wines; coffee, alſpice, ginger by the caſk; ſpermaceti candles and rice; beef by the barrel; anchors, warranted good, bar iron; ſhad and herrings, by the barrel, half barrel, or quantity; feathers by the bag; tobacco by the hogſhead; muſcovado ſugars of the beſt quality; wrapping paper, ſcythe ſtones, indigo, Weſton's ſnuff, allom, and many other articles, which will be ſold low for caſh or ſhort credit; and as he means to ſettle his accompts as ſoon as his ſtock on hand is diſpoſed of; he requeſts thoſe indebted to him, by bond, note, or book accompt, to make ſpeedy payment, that he may be enabled to ſettle his affairs.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, who ſerved a regular Apprenticeſhip, and was admitted and ſworn an Attorney of his Majeſty's Courts of Exchequer and King's Bench, in Ireland, would be willing to engage with a Gentleman of Eminence in the Law, as an Aſſiſtant and Clerk. Having ſerved his Apprenticeſhip to a Man of Eminence in the Law, he has acquired a tolerable good Knowledge in Conveyancing, drawing Articles, Wills, &c. which he will engage to do for any Gentleman that will employ him; if he receives Encouragement, he will have no Objection to go to any Part of this or any adjacent Province. A Line directed to S. C. at the PRINTERS hereof, will be duly attended to. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

THE Time of a French Servant MAN, by Trade a Coach-harneſs Maker, has three Years and an Half to ſerve, and is a very good Workman. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

Philadelphia, July 20, 1774.

BROKE into the meadow of the ſubſcribers, on Greenwich-Iſland, ſundry times, a dun HORSE, about 14 hands high, his age unknown, with a ſtar in his forehead, black mane and tail, and a black liſt down his back, his off hind foot white, ſhod all round, and paces; he has a brand on his near ſhoulder, not eaſy to be perceived what it is, but ſuppoſed to be A. A. The owner is deſired to come, and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be ſold for the ſame. THOMAS TILBURY, and RICHARD HUMPHREYS. ¶

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

STRAYED away, on the 14th inſtant, a ſmall roan HORSE, with a black mane and tail, aged 7 years, with a ſtar in his forehead, can pace, trot and canter, he is well built, has a lively eye, and was in good order when he went away. Whoever will deliver the ſame horſe to HENRY FUNK, at the Sign of the Bear, in Market-ſtreet, or to JOSEPH PRICE, at the Sign of the Pennſylvania Farmer, in Second-ſtreet, near the New Market, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if taken up above ten miles from Philadelphia.

July 26, 1774. ¶ HENRY FUNK.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

THE SHIP
PENNSYLVANIA PACKET,
PETER OSBORNE,
MASTER;

HAVING great Part of her Cargoe ready to go on board, will ſail with all convenient Expedition. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to JOSHUA FISHER, and SONS, or ſaid Maſter on board.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

THE SHIP
ALBION,
THOMAS CRIPPEN,
MASTER;

EXPECTED to ſail in three Weeks. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to JOSEPH WHITALL.

July 26, 1774.

THE MANAGERS of the Society for promoting the Culture of SILK hereby give Notice to thoſe Perſons, who have COCOONS to diſpoſe of, that unleſs they bring them in to the FACTORY before the 20th Day of Auguſt next, they cannot be received this Seaſon, as the REELERS will be diſcharged about that Time. *July* 22, 1774.

PETER THOMSON, CONVEYANCER,

CONTINUES the drawing of deeds, and other inſtruments of writing, at his OFFICE, in Race-ſtreet, between Front-ſtreet and Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia; where any perſon deſirous to lend money on good ſecurity, may be aſſiſted therein, by applying to him, and their buſineſs ſhall be tranſacted with the greateſt care, diſpatch and ſecrecy. Thoſe who pleaſe to favour him in placing out their money at intereſt, may be aſſured that he will procure them undoubted ſecurity, by mortgage or otherwiſe. He will alſo upon application, with accuracy, peruſe and examine titles to lands, &c. and inform the poſſeſſors or owners of deeds, relating to ſuch lands, of any defects in their titles; alſo what will be needful to ſupply or remedy ſuch defects.

The ſubſcriber would be willing to take an apprentice, that writes a good hand, ſpells well, underſtands arithmetick, and is acquainted with the rules of grammar. PETER THOMSON.

N. B. Several ſums of money, from 100l. to 500l. to be lent out at intereſt, on land ſecurity, in the city and county of Philadelphia. Enquire of him as above. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

THE time of a ſtrong healthy Scotch indented SERVANT GIRL; ſhe is about 16 years of age, and has 4 years to ſerve; ſhe underſtands ſpinning and knitting, and may do very well for the country. Enquire of the ſubſcriber, oppoſite the London Coffee-houſe, in Market-ſtreet. JOHN LE TELIER.

N. B. The ſaid *John Le Telier* makes all ſorts of gold, ſilver, and jeweller's work, in the neateſt and beſt manner, at a very low rate; he alſo gives the beſt price for old gold and ſilver. Thoſe that pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on the beſt uſage, and every favour gratefully acknowledged. ¶

Cliffden-Hall, Haverford Township, Cheſter County, July 25, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY NEGROE WENCH, about 18 or 19 years of age, this country born; ſhe has been brought up to houſe work and dairying, is very healthy, and has had the ſmall-pox. Alſo a NEGROE MAN, about 22 years of age, underſtands farming very well, and is very ſuitable for a farmer; he has had the ſmall-pox. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe both or either of them, may know the terms, by applying to

HUGH QUEEN.

*** There will be ſome time given for payment of the conſideration money. ¶

To be SOLD by way of public VENDUE, on Wedneſday, the 10th day of Auguſt next, at the ſubſcriber's houſe, in the town of Reading,

A TRACT of very good LAND, well timbered, and watered by a large creek, called Mochanay, running through the ſame, beſides other runs croſſing it, which afford an opportunity of making a large quantity of meadow; it is alſo very convenient to an excellent range for all ſorts of ſtock, ſuitable for a farmer; it lies on the abovementioned creek, 7 or 8 miles below Francis Yearnal's tavern, upon the road leading from the Head of Schuylkill to the river Saſquehanna, and about 16 miles from the county town, in Northumberland county; is 639 acres, beſides allowance; the right is indiſputable. One third part of the purchaſe-money to be paid down, the other in payments.

§ 2 W. HENRY HALLER.

Annapolis, June 13, 1774.

FIFTEEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, on Saturday night laſt, the following ſervants, viz. JOSEPH BELONG, a convict, aged about 35 years, born in the weſt of England, by trade a joiner and painter; he is a ſhort thick fellow, wears his own dark hair; his dreſs is ſuppoſed to be a dark grey coat, nankeen waiſtcoat and breeches, and new ſhoes. The property of George Steuart.

THOMAS KING, an indented ſervant man, imported in the Chance, Captain Campbell, in March laſt, a bricklayer by trade, a ſtout well ſet fellow, of a ſwarthy complexion, about 30 years of age, born in England; he took with him his tools, and may offer to follow his trade, or paſs for a ſailor, having been many years on board a man of war, and is ſuppoſed to be gone to Philadelphia or New-York; had on, and took with him, a brown bearſkin coat, blue cloth waiſtcoat and breeches, grey yarn ſtockings, country made ſhoes, and a caſtor hat, but may change his clothes. The property of Richard Sprigg.

THOMAS EASTON, by trade a joiner, an indented ſervant man, imported in the Betſey Richmond, Captain Nicol, in February laſt, is a Scotchman, and talks much in that dialect; he is a middle ſized man, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has ſhort black hair, his fore teeth are very irregular, his dreſs uncertain, though it is ſuppoſed he has on, and with him, a ſuit of purple broadcloth, with twiſt buttons, a new fine hat, an old brown cloth coat, black velvet waiſtcoat, leather breeches, ſtriped holland trowſers, a pair of Engliſh ſhoes that have been ſoaled, and ſundry white ſhirts and neckcloths; he has money with him. The property of John Randall.

Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſervants, and delivers them to their maſters, or ſecures them in any jail, ſo that they may get them again, ſhall receive for each man FIVE POUNDS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by GEORGE STEUART, RICHARD SPRIGG, JOHN RANDALL, *Weſt-River*; or LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH, *Philadelphia*. ‖ 10s.

MADE his eſcape from the ſubſcriber, a certain HENRY WEAVER, who had been legally arreſted for felony, he is a perſon of a dark complexion and black hair, middling tall, and lives in Upper Penn's-Neck, in the county of Salem. Whoever will take the ſaid Henry Weaver, and bring him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have THREE POUNDS reward, paid by JOHN STEELMAN, Conſtable. July 1, 1774. ¶

CAME to the Houſe of MARY ROBINSON, in St. George's, Tavern-keeper, the 10th of June, 1774, a large ſorrel MARE, about 15 Hands high, heavy with Foal, ſhe has neither Brand nor Ear-mark, but a remarkably white Tail and Mane. The Owner, proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have her again. ¶

Whitemarſh, July 11, 1774.

WHEREAS ELIZABETH, my Wife, hath miſbehaved, contracted Debts, eloped ſeveral Times, without Occaſion, and taken ſeveral Articles with her, I find myſelf under the diſagreeable Neceſſity to take this Method of warning the Public, not to truſt her with any Thing whatſoever, from the Day of the Date hereof, for I will pay no more Debts of her contracting; I likewiſe warn all perſons not to buy any Thing of her, or to give her Lodging, otherwiſe I will deal with them according to Law. DAVID STRIPE. ¶

Mill-Creek Hundred, New-Caſtle County, July 23, 1774.

WHEREAS ANN, the Wife of JOHN BALL, hath eloped from her ſaid Huſband, and taken ſundry of his Goods, even Wearing Apparel; ſhe has alſo commenced ſeveral Suits at Law with her Neighbours, in order to run him in Debt; theſe are therefore to forewarn all Store-keepers, and others, not to truſt her on his Account, for he will pay no Debts of her contracting after the Date hereof. ‖ JOHN BALL, Farmer.

FIVE POUNDS Reward,

For taking up an ungrateful Villain and Thief.

RUN away, from the ſubſcriber, a ſervant man, named WILLIAM MADDEN, was confined in Lancaſter goal for the clothes he now wears; by his writing to me his diſtreſs, and his honeſty, prevailed on me to pay the money and take him out; he is 26 years of age, ſhort black curled hair, was born in Suſſex county, and ſerved ſome of his time at Noxontown, and ſome at Duck-creek; the coat is of a claret colour, with gilt buttons, a ſhort green ſilk jacket, green velveret breeches, new brown thread ſtockings, one pair of cotton ditto, a cambrick ſtock; he is a well made fellow, about 6 feet high, his face much freckled, has the appearance of a mulattoe, his noſe turns up, with wide noſtrils, his legs all of a thickneſs, and ſhins very rotten; ſome of the things he ſtole belonged to the lodgers, and as I keep a tavern, will be obliged to pay the owners. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and if brought home reaſonable charges, paid by PHILIP BACKEN. ‖ 7s 6.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, on the 21ſt day of June, 1774, SIX horned CATTLE, viz. TWO MILCH COWS, one black and white, with a yoke on, the other a red and white one; one three year old STEER, with a yoke on; two red yearling CALVES, and one ſpring CALF, with a muzzle on its noſe: It is thought they are gone towards Perkeſy. Whoever takes them up, and gives notice, ſo as they may be got again, ſhall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS reward, paid by DAVID WALTON, living in Briſtol townſhip, Bucks county. ¶

To be SOLD, on moderate Terms,

A RIGHT to One Thouſand Acres of LAND, Part of Two Thouſand Seven Hundred ACRES, called Timber-Ridge, originally granted by Lord Baltimore to Vincent Low, Eſq; ſituate then in Cæcil County, Maryland, but, by the Line lately ſettled between that Province and Pennſylvania, falls into New-Caſtle County, upon Delaware, near the Head of a Creek, called Saſſafras, within a few Miles of Witherſpoon's Tavern, at the Head of Apoquinimy. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, may be more particularly informed of the Terms, by enquiring in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia, for SAMUEL PRESTON MOORE.

BALTIMORE, *May* 2, 1774.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

THE following LOTS and TRACTS of LAND, in the province of Pennſylvania, viz.

A TRACT, containing 6000 acres of very valuable LAND, lying on the waters of Chilliſquake, in the Fork of Saſquehanna, about 12 miles from Sunbury (formerly Fort-Auguſta) the county town of Northumberland, which, from its favourable ſituation at the junction of the two branches of that river, bids fair to become the greateſt commercial inland town in Pennſylvania.---The quality of ſaid tract of land is excellent, ſurpaſſed by few of equal extent in the new purchaſe, being a rich deep mould on a limeſtone bottom; it abounds in fine meadow grounds, the whole tract being exceedingly well watered by a variety of ſprings, beſides the different branches of Chilliſquake-creek, on one of which (near the centre of the tract) is a very good mill-ſeat: The ſituation is in many reſpects favourable, in an extenſive valley of good land, capable of making a good ſettlement around it, and very convenient for bringing the produce to market, at a trifling expence, by the navigation of Saſquehanna, being only 5 or 6 miles from the eaſt, and 7 or 8 miles from the weſt branch of that river; to the latter there is a good waggon road already opened. The whole of this tract has been accurately ſurveyed, and divided in the moſt commodious manner, into 21 different plantations, ſo as to accommodate each with a proportion of meadow grounds and water; a plan thereof may be ſeen by any perſons deſirous of viewing the lands, by applying to WILLIAM PATTERSON, Eſq; living within two miles of the ſame, who is authoriſed to treat with any perſons inclining to purchaſe, or by applying to the ſubſcriber. Notwithſtanding the diviſion of this tract into different plantations, the owner has no objection to ſell it altogether, if more agreeable to any ſociety or company of purchaſers.

A PLANTATION, containing 276 acres of uncultivated land, adjoining to lands of Samuel Martin, on Brightfield's creek, about 2 miles from the mouth, which empties into Juniata, and about 5 miles from the mouth of that fine navigable ſtream; at leaſt 30 or 40 acres of meadow may be made on this place, which is watered through the whole extent by the aforementioned creek, on which a ſaw-mill might be erected to great advantage, as the hills around abound with pine timber; its convenient ſituation to the navigation of Juniata and Saſquehanna renders it very valuable. Any perſons inclining to purchaſe, may apply to Mr. FREDERICK WATTS, near the Mouth of Juniata, or to the ſubſcriber.

A PLANTATION, containing 185¾ acres of land, on Tuſſey's Run, about 4 miles from Bedford, on which there is a ſmall dwelling-houſe, and about 25 acres of cleared land.

Alſo ſeveral very valuable improved LOTS, adjoining the town of Bedford, on one of which, at the weſt end of the town, is a very commodious dwelling-houſe, a barn and ſtill-houſe, built over a fine ſpring.

For terms of ſaid LOTS and LANDS, near Bedford, apply to GEORGE WOODS, or ROBERT GALBREATH, Eſquires, in Bedford, or to the proprietor in Baltimore, Maryland.

6 *W.* SAMUEL PURVIANCE, junior.

Patapſco Ferry, May 17, 1774.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 16th inſtant, an indented ſervant, named *William Barcley*, 30 years of age, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, ſpeaks in a low voice, he appears very innocent, and has a tolerable good countenance, light brown hair, but not long enough to tie, and is bald on the top of his head, pretends to be a plaiſterer, and is a middling good farmer; he has lived 13 years in the country, and is ſo well acquainted with many places, that he will probably deceive the one who takes him up; had on, and took with him, a brown broadcloth coat, thread-bare, good black velvet jacket, good buckſkin breeches, a pair of white ribbed and a pair of white plain yarn ſtockings, fine turned pumps, half-worn, one old and two new ozenbrigs ſhirts, check trowſers, felt hat, and may have ſtolen ſundry other things, as he is a notorious thief. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any public goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive, if he is taken within 40 miles from home, Three Pounds; if above 40 and under 120, Five Pounds; if more than 120, the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JAMES KELSO. ‖ 6 *W.*

IMPORTED, in ſome of the laſt Veſſels, from London, Briſtol, &c. and to be ſold by

JOSEPH SIMS,

At his Store, in Water-ſtreet, below the Drawbridge,

A LARGE Aſſortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, ſuitable to the Seaſon, which he will ſell on low Terms, for Caſh or ſhort Credit.

Alſo Weſt-India RUM and SUGAR. ‡

WILLIAM SEMPLE

HATH juſt imported from Glaſgow, via New-York, a neat aſſortment of ſilk gauzes, checks, brown hollands, lawns, lawn handkerchiefs and aprons, &c. &c. which he will ſell on reaſonable terms, at his ſtore, in Front-ſtreet.

Thoſe who are indebted to him beyond the uſual credit, are requeſted to diſcharge ſuch balances. *June* 29, 1774. 5 w.

Philadelphia, ſſ. *July* 1, 1774.

THE Retailers of ſpirituous Liquors, made exciſeable by Act of Aſſembly, are hereby requeſted to be ſpeedy in the Diſcharge of their Accounts, on their Qualifications reſpectively; and thoſe that have made Entry with me, of Liquors for their own private Conſumption, are likewiſe deſired to diſcharge the ſame. § WILLIAM CRISPIN, Collector.

Philadelphia, June 27, 1774.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of Orphan's Court, on Saturday, the 30th day of July next, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the houſe of ----- Hoffman, the ſign of the Blue Ball, in the Northern Liberties, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate in the Northern Liberties aforeſaid, and on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet continued northward beyond the ſaid city, containing in breadth on the ſaid ſtreet 20 feet, and extending in length or depth 54 feet; late the eſtate of Jacob Godſhalk, late of the Northern Liberties, Sadler, deceaſed. The ſale to begin at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. ‖ ELIZABETH GODSHALK, Adminiſtratrix.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 9th of Auguſt, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon,

A LOT of GROUND, in Germantown, containing 20 acres, with the houſe thereon, fronting Germantown main ſtreet; bounded on the north-weſt by land belonging to Paſtorius's eſtate, being the former reſidence of Doctor Witt; it is 7 perches, 2 feet on the ſtreet, and extends back 491 perches to Briſtol townſhip line. Likewiſe 5 acres of woodland, ſituate near Germantown, 4 perches 4 feet wide, and 218 perches long, adjoining land alſo belonging to Paſtorius's eſtate. For particulars, enquire of MORDECAI LEWIS, in Philadelphia.

Fairfax County, Virginia, May 16, 1774.

IN the Month of March laſt, the Subſcriber ſent out a Number of Carpenters, and Labourers, to build Houſes, and clear and incloſe Fields on his patented Lands on the Ohio, intending to divide the ſeveral Tracts which he there holds, into convenient ſized tenements, and give Leaſes thereof for Lives, or a Term of Years, renewable for ever, under certain conditions, which may be known either of him or Mr. VALENTINE CRAWFORD, who is now on the Land. The Situation and Quality of theſe Lands having been thoroughly deſcribed in a former Advertiſement, it is unneceſſary to enlarge upon them here; ſuffice it generally to obſerve, that there are no better in that country, and that the Whole of them lie upon the Banks, either of the Ohio, or Great Kanhawa, and capable of receiving the higheſt Improvement. GEORGE WASHINGTON. 8 *W.*

FOR DUBLIN,

THE SHIP

MINERVA,

CUTHBERT LINDSAY,

MASTER,

WILL ſail with the utmoſt Expedition, having a conſiderable Part of her Cargoe ready to go on board. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to the Maſter on board, or to JOSEPH WILSON.

JULY 20, 1774.

JOHN BAKER, DISTILLER,

TAKES this Method of informing his Friends, and the Public in general, that he has begun to diſtil at the Still-houſe, where Frederick Baker uſed to carry on ſaid Buſineſs, at the Corner of Third and Vine-ſtreets, where he makes Rum, and all Sorts of Cordials, as good as any made in the Province.---Gentlemen that pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom, may depend upon it, that he will make it his particular Study to merit their Favour and Eſteem. §

WANTS EMPLOY,

A YOUNG MAN, who underſtands BOOK and STORE-KEEPING, can be well recommended, and has no Objection to go into the Country. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

Philadelphia, June 25, 1774.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the paſture of JOHN DICKINSON, Eſq; near Fair-Hill, a ſmall bay HORSE, with a ſtar, hanging mane and ſwitch tail, and feet ſwelled with the ſcratches. Whoever will deliver ſaid horſe to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have THIRTY SHILLINGS reward.

1 M. LAMBERT CADWALADER.

JOHN MASON, UPHOLDER,

At the north-eaſt corner of Market and Front-ſtreets,

BEGS leave to inform his kind cuſtomers and friends, that he has juſt imported, in the ſhip Mary and Elizabeth, Captain Falconer, a large and elegant aſſortment of PAPER HANGINGS. Likewiſe, a neat and curious aſſortment of TOYS. Said MASON carries on his Upholdſty Buſineſs, in all its various branches, and hopes that all ladies and gentlemen, whoſe noble and generous minds prompt them to embrace every opportunity of doing good actions, will pleaſe to employ him, and they may depend on having their work done to as much ſatisfaction as if he were a Londoner or a Pariſian.

N. B. He has for ſale, a large aſſortment of mattraſſes of wool beds, the great utility and intrinſic virtues of which ought to be duly attended to at this ſeaſon. He likewiſe has for ſale, ſacking bottoms, and beſt Straſburgh ſnuff. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

In PHIALS, at ONE DOLLAR each,

M'GINNIS's Eſſence for curing the moſt violent pain of the tooth-ach, in a few minutes; likewiſe his Tincture and Powder for curing the ſcurvy in the gums, faſtening and preſerving the teeth, at the ſmall price of Six Shillings the phial. Theſe preparations need no recommendations, as they are known to many in this city, and the adjacent towns and villages, which many can teſtify the great benefit they have received----Since April there hath been upwards of 160 people cured by this Tincture and Powder, of the ſcorbutic humour in their gums, by which means often prevents a ſore throat, which many have ſuffered by and loſt their neareſt friends, of all ages and ſexes.

The above preparations may be had of Mr. JOHN SULLIVAN, Druggiſt, in Second-ſtreet, a few doors above Arch-ſtreet, and at Meſſieurs WILLIAM and THOMAS BRADFORD's book ſtore, adjoining the Coffee-houſe; alſo at Mr. JAMES GALLAGHER's ſtore, the corner of Spruce and Front-ſtreets, near the Drawbridge. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

THE Time of an indented Iriſh Servant Man, who has near 4 Years to ſerve. He underſtands taking Care of Horſes, driving Poſt-Chaiſe, &c. If no private Gentleman ſhould want him, he would make a good Oſtler at an Inn. Enquire of the PRINTERS hereof.

To be LET for the Term of five or ſix Years,

A GOOD ſtore houſe, with an accompting-room under the ſame roof; alſo a large grainery, with a ſhed adjoining, for ſalt and other matters, at King's-town, in Talbot county, Maryland; There are beſides the ſaid houſes, an acre of good upland, and a large firm marſh, which yields a great quantity of hay, under a good fence; likewiſe a wharff, at which topſail veſſels frequently lay and load. This place has always been eſteemed an exceeding good ſituation for the ſale of goods, and the purchaſe of tobacco, wheat, Indian corn, pork, flaxſeed and lumber. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber living in Queen-Ann's county, CHARLES NABB. ¶ 5 W.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

POSTSCRIPT to the *Pennſylvania Gazette*. No. 2379.

At a PROVINCIAL MEETING *of* DEPUTIES *choſen by the ſeveral counties in* Pennſylvania, *held at* Philadelphia, *July* 15, 1774, *and continued by adjournments from day to day.*

PRESENT,

For the city and county of PHILADELPHIA. Thomas Willing, John Dickinſon, Peter Chevalier, Edward Pennington, Thomas Wharton, John Cox, Joſeph Reed, Thomas Wharton, jun. Samuel Erwin, Thomas Fitzſimons, Dr. William Smith, Iſaac Howell, Adam Hubley, George Schloſſer, Samuel Miles, Thomas Mifflin, Chriſtopher Ludwic, Joſeph Moulder, Anthony Morris, jun. George Gray, John Nixon, Jacob Barge, Thomas Penroſe, John M. Neſbitt, Jonathan B. Smith, James Meaſe, Thomas Barclay, Benjamin Marſhall, Samuel Howell, William Moulder, John Roberts, John Bayard, William Ruſh, and Charles Thompſon.

BUCKS. John Kidd, Henry Wynkoop, Joſeph Kirkbride, John Wilkinſon, and James Wallace.

CHESTER. Francis Richardſon, Eliſha Price, John Hart, Anthony Waine, Hugh Lloyd, John Sellers, Francis Johnſon, and Richard Reiley.

LANCASTER. George Roſs, James Webb, Joſeph Ferree, Matthias Slough, Emanuel Carpenter, William Atlee, Alexander Lowry, and Moſes Erwin.

YORK. James Smith, Joſeph Donaldſon, and Thomas Hartley.

CUMBERLAND. James Wilſon, Robert Magaw, and William Irvine.

BERKS. Edward Biddle, Daniel Broadhead, Jonathan Potts, Thomas Dundas, and Chriſtopher Shultz.

NORTHAMPTON. William Edmunds, Peter Kechlein, John Okeley, and Jacob Arndt.

NORTHUMBERLAND. William Scull, and Samuel Hunter.

BEDFORD. George Woods.

WESTMORELAND. Robert Hannah, James Cavett.

THOMAS WILLING was choſen Chairman.

CHARLES THOMSON, Clerk.

Agreed that, in caſe of any difference in ſentiment, the queſtion be determined by the Deputies voting by counties.

The letters from Boſton of the 13th of May were then read, and a ſhort account given of the ſteps taken in conſequence thereof, and the meaſures now purſuing in this and the neighbouring provinces; after which the following reſolves were paſſed.—

Unan. I. THAT we acknowledge ourſelves, and the inhabitants of this province, liege ſubjects of his Majeſty King George the Third, to whom they and we owe and will bear true and faithful allegiance.

Unan. II. That as the idea of an unconſtitutional independance on the parent ſtate is utterly abhorrent to our principles, we view the unhappy differences between *Great-Britain* and the Colonies with the deepeſt diſtreſs and anxiety of mind, as fruitleſs to her, grievous to us, and deſtructive of the beſt intereſts of both.

Unan. III. That it is therefore our ardent deſire, that our antient harmony with the mother country ſhould be reſtored, and a perpetual love and union ſubſiſt between us, on the principles of the conſtitution, and an interchange of good offices, without the leaſt infraction of our mutual rights.

Unan. IV. That the inhabitants of theſe Colonies are entitled to the ſame rights and liberties within theſe Colonies, that the ſubjects born in *England* are entitled to within that realm.

Unan. V. That the power aſſumed by the Parliament of *Great-Britain* to bind the people of theſe Colonies, by ſtatutes, "IN ALL CASES WHATSOEVER," is unconſtitutional; and therefore the ſource of theſe unhappy differences.

Unan. VI. That the act of Parliament for ſhutting up the port of *Boſton* is unconſtitutional; oppreſſive to the inhabitants of that town; dangerous to the liberties of the *Britiſh* Colonies; and therefore, that we conſider our brethren at *Boſton* as ſuffering in the common cauſe of theſe Colonies.

Unan. VII. That the bill for altering the adminiſtration of juſtice in certain criminal caſes within the province of *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*, if paſſed into an act of Parliament, will be as unconſtitutional, oppreſſive and dangerous, as the act abovementioned.

Unan. VIII. That the bill for changing the conſtitution of the province of *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*, eſtabliſhed by charter, and enjoyed ſince the grant of that charter, if paſſed into an act of Parliament, will be unconſtitutional, and dangerous in its conſequences to the *American* Colonies.

Unan. IX. That there is an abſolute neceſſity, that a Congreſs of Deputies from the ſeveral Colonies be immediately aſſembled, to conſult together, and form a general plan of conduct to be obſerved by all the Colonies, for the purpoſes of procuring relief for our ſuffering brethren, obtaining redreſs of our grievances, preventing future diſſentions, firmly eſtabliſhing our rights, and reſtoring harmony between *Great-Britain* and her Colonies, on a conſtitutional foundation.

Unan. X. That, although a ſuſpenſion of the commerce of this large trading province with *Great-Britain* would greatly diſtreſs multitudes of our induſtrious inhabitants, yet that ſacrifice, and a much greater, we are ready to offer for the preſervation of our liberties; but, in tenderneſs to the people of *Great-Britain*, as well as of this country, and in hopes that our juſt remonſtrances will at length reach the ears of our gracious Sovereign, and be no longer treated with contempt by any of our fellow-ſubjects in *England*, it is our earneſt deſire that the Congreſs ſhould firſt try the gentler mode of ſtating our grievances, and making a firm and decent claim of redreſs.

XI. *Reſolved, by a great majority*, That yet notwithſtanding, as an unanimity of councils and meaſures is indiſpenſibly neceſſary for the common welfare, if the Congreſs ſhall judge agreements of non-importation and non-exportation expedient, the people of this province will join with the other principal and neighbouring Colonies, in ſuch an aſſociation of non-importation from and non-exportation to *Great-Britain*, as ſhall be agreed on at the Congreſs.

XII. *Reſolved, by a majority*, That if any proceedings of the Parliament, of which notice ſhall be received on this continent, before or at the general Congreſs, ſhall render it neceſſary, in the opinion of that Congreſs, for the Colonies to take farther ſteps than are mentioned in the eleventh reſolve; in ſuch caſe, the inhabitants of this province ſhall adopt ſuch farther ſteps, and do all in their power to carry them into execution.

Unan. XIII. That the venders of merchandize of every kind within this province, ought not to take advantage of the reſolves relating to non-importation in this province or elſewhere; but that they ought to ſell their merchandize, which they now have, or may hereafter import, at the ſame rates they have been accuſtomed to do within three months laſt paſt.

Unan. XIV. That the people of this province will break off all trade, commerce and dealing, and will have no trade, commerce or dealing of any kind with any colony on this continent, or with any city or town in ſuch colony, or with any individual in any ſuch colony, city or town, which ſhall refuſe, decline or neglect to adopt, and carry into execution ſuch general plan, as ſhall be agreed to in Congreſs.

Unan. XV. That it is the duty of every member of this Committee to promote, as much as he can, the ſubſcription ſet on foot in the ſeveral counties of this province, for the relief of the diſtreſſed inhabitants of *Boſton*.

Unan. XVI. That this Committee give inſtructions on the preſent ſituation of public affairs to their Repreſentatives, who are to meet next week in Aſſembly, and requeſt them to appoint a proper number of perſons to attend a Congreſs of Deputies from the ſeveral colonies, at ſuch time and place as may be agreed on, to effect one general plan of conduct, for attaining the great and important ends mentioned in the ninth reſolve.

That John Dickinſon, Doctor William Smith, Joſeph Reed, John Kidd, Eliſha Price, William Atlee, James Smith, James Wilſon, Daniel Broadhead, John Okeley, and William Scull, be appointed to prepare and bring in a draught of inſtructions.

The COMMITTEE *above-named having brought in a draught of* INSTRUCTIONS, *the ſame were debated and amended, and being agreed to, were ordered to be ſigned by the Chairman.——On the 21ſt the* COMMITTEE *in a body waited on the* ASSEMBLY, *then ſitting, and preſented the ſame.*

GENTLEMEN,

THE diſſentions between *Great-Britain* and her Colonies on this continent, commencing about ten years ago, ſince continually increaſing, and at length grown to ſuch an exceſs, as to involve the latter in deep diſtreſs and danger, have excited the good people of this province to take into their ſerious conſideration the preſent ſituation of public affairs.

The inhabitants of the ſeveral counties qualified to vote at elections, being aſſembled on due notice, have appointed us their Deputies; and in conſequence thereof, we, being in Provincial Committee met, eſteem it our indiſpenſible duty, in purſuance of the truſt repoſed in us, to give you ſuch inſtructions, as, at this important period, appear to us to be proper.

We, ſpeaking in their names and our own, acknowledge ourſelves liege ſubjects of his Majeſty King *George* the Third, to whom "we will be faithful, and bear true allegiance."

Our judgments and affections attach us, with inviolable loyalty, to his Majeſty's perſon, family and government.

We acknowledge the prerogatives of the Sovereign, among which are included the great powers of making peace and war, treaties, leagues and alliances, *binding us* —of appointing all officers, except in caſes where other proviſion is made, by grants from the Crown, or laws approved by the Crown—of confirming or annulling every act of our Aſſembly within the allowed time—and of hearing and determining finally, in council, appeals from our courts of juſtice. "The prerogatives are limited,"* as a learned Judge obſerves, "by bounds ſo certain and notorious, that it is impoſſible to exceed them, without the conſent of the people on the one hand, or without, on the other, a violation of that *original contract*, which, in all ſtates impliedly, and in ours moſt expreſly, ſubſiſts between the Prince and Subject.—For theſe prerogatives are veſted in the Crown *for the ſupport of ſociety*, and do not intrench any farther on our *natural* liberties, than is expedient for the maintenance of our *civil*."

But it is our misfortune, that we are compelled loudly to call your attention to the conſideration of another power, totally different in kind—limited, as it is alledged, by no "bounds," and § "wearing a moſt dreadful aſpect" with regard to *America*. We mean the power claimed by Parliament, of right to bind the people of theſe colonies by ſtatutes, "IN ALL CASES WHATSOEVER"—a power, as we *are not*, and, from local circumſtances, *cannot* be repreſented there, utterly ſubverſive of our natural and civil liberties---paſt events and reaſon convincing us, that there never exiſted, and never can exiſt, a ſtate *thus* ſubordinate to another, and yet retaining the ſlighteſt portion of freedom or happineſs.

The import of the words above quoted needs no deſcant; for the wit of man, as we apprehend, cannot poſſibly form a more clear, conciſe and comprehenſive *definition* and *ſentence* of ſlavery, than theſe expreſſions contain.

This power claimed by *Great-Britain*, and the late attempts to exerciſe it over theſe colonies, preſent to our view two events, one of which muſt *inevitably* take place, if ſhe ſhall continue to inſiſt on her pretenſions. Either the Coloniſts will ſink from the rank of freemen into the claſs of ſlaves, overwhelmed with all the miſeries and vices, proved by the hiſtory of mankind to be inſeparably annexed to that deplorable condition: Or, if they have ſenſe and virtue enough to exert themſelves in ſtriving to avoid this perdition, they muſt be involved in an oppoſition, dreadful even in contemplation.

Honour, *juſtice* and *humanity*, call upon us to hold, and to tranſmit to our poſterity, that liberty which we received from our anceſtors. It is not our duty to leave wealth to our children; but it is our duty to leave liberty to them. No infamy, iniquity or cruelty, can exceed our own, if we, born and educated in a country of freedom, entitled to its bleſſings, and knowing their value, puſillanimouſly deſerting the poſt aſſigned us by Divine Providence, ſurrender ſucceeding generations to a condition of wretchedneſs, from which no human efforts, in all probability, will be ſufficient to extricate them; the experience of all ſtates mournfully demonſtrating to us, that when arbitrary power has been eſtabliſhed over them, even the wiſeſt and braveſt nations that ever flouriſhed have, in a few years, degenerated into abject and wretched vaſſals.

So alarming are the meaſures already taken for laying the foundations of a deſpotic authority of *Great-Britain* over us, and with ſuch artful and inceſſant vigilance is the plan proſecuted, that unleſs the preſent generation can interrupt the work, *while it is going forward*, can it be imagined that our children, debilitated by our imprudence and ſupineneſs, will be able to overthrow it, *when compleated?* Populous and powerful as theſe Colonies may grow, they will ſtill find arbitrary domination not only ſtrengthening with their ſtrength, but exceeding, in the ſwiftneſs of its progreſſion, as it ever has done, all the artful's advantages, that can accrue to the *governed*. *Theſe* advance with a regularity, which the Divine Author of our exiſtence has impreſſed on the *laudable* purſuits of his creatures: But deſpotiſm, unchecked and unbounded by *any Laws*—never ſatisfied with what has been done, while any thing remains to be done, for the accompliſhment of its purpoſes—confiding, and capable of confiding, only *in the annihilation of all oppoſition*—holds its courſe with ſuch unabating and deſtructive rapidity, that the world has become its prey, and at this day, *Great-Britain* and her dominions excepted, there is ſcarce a ſpot on the globe, inhabited by civilized nations, where the veſtiges of freedom are to be obſerved.

To us therefore it appears, at this alarming period, our duty to God, to our country, to ourſelves, and to our poſterity, to exert our utmoſt ability in promoting and eſtabliſhing harmony between *Great-Britain* and theſe Colonies, ON A CONSTITUTIONAL FOUNDATION.

For attaining this great and deſirable end, we requeſt you to appoint a proper number of perſons to attend a Congreſs of Deputies from the ſeveral Colonies, appointed, or to be appointed, by the Repreſentatives of the people of the Colonies reſpectively in Aſſembly, or convention, or by Delegates choſen by the counties generally in the reſpective Colonies, and met in Provincial Committee, at ſuch time and place as ſhall be generally agreed on: And that the Deputies from this province may be induced and encouraged to concur in ſuch meaſures, as may be deviſed for the common welfare, we think it proper particularly to inform you, how far, we apprehend, they will be ſupported in their conduct by their Conſtituents.

The aſſumed Parliamentary power of internal legiſlation, and the power of regulating trade, as of late exerciſed, and deſigned to be exerciſed, we are thoroughly convinced, will prove unfailing and plentiful ſources of diſſentions to our Mother Country and theſe Colonies, unleſs ſome expedients can be adopted to render her ſecure of receiving from us every emolument, that can in juſtice and reaſon be expected, and us ſecure in our lives, liberties, properties, and an equitable ſhare of commerce.

Mournfully revolving in our minds the calamities, that, ariſing from theſe diſſentions, will moſt probably fall on us or our children, we will now lay before you the particular points we requeſt of you to procure, if poſſible, to be finally decided; and the meaſures that appear to us moſt likely to produce ſuch a deſirable period of our diſtreſſes and dangers. We therefore deſire of you—

FIRST—that the Deputies, you appoint, may be inſtructed by you ſtrenuouſly to exert themſelves, at the enſuing Congreſs, to obtain a renunciation, on the part of *Great-Britain*, of all powers under the ſtatute of the 35 Henry the 8th, chapter the 2d.—Of all powers of internal legiſlation—of impoſing taxes or duties internal or external—and of regulating trade, except with reſpect to any new articles of commerce, which the Colonies may hereafter raiſe, as ſilk, wine, &c. reſerving a right to carry theſe from one Colony to another—a repeal of all ſtatutes for quartering troops in the Colonies, or ſubjecting them to any expence on account of ſuch troops—of all ſtatutes impoſing duties to be paid in the Colonies, that were paſſed at the acceſſion of his preſent Majeſty, or before this time; which ever period ſhall be judged moſt adviſeable—of the ſtatutes giving the Courts of Admiralty in the Colonies greater power, than Courts of Admiralty have in England—of the ſtatues of the 5th of *George* the 2d, chapter the 22d, and of the 23d of George the 2d, chapter the 29th—of the ſtatute for ſhutting up the port of Boſton—and of every other ſtatute particularly affecting the province of *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*, paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament.

In caſe of obtaining theſe terms, it is our opinion, that it will be reaſonable for the Colonies to engage their obedience to the acts of Parliament, commonly called the acts of navigation, and to every other act of Parliament, declared to have force at this time in theſe Colonies, other than thoſe above-mentioned, and to confirm ſuch ſtatutes by acts of the ſeveral aſſemblies. It is alſo our opinion, that taking example from our Mother Country, in aboliſhing the "Courts of Wards and Liveries, Tenures in capite, and by Knights ſervice and purveyance," it will be reaſonable for the Colonies, in caſe of obtaining the terms before mentioned, to ſettle a certain annual revenue on his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, ſubject to the controul of Parliament, and to ſatisfy all damages done to the *Eaſt-India* Company.

This our idea of ſettling a revenue ariſes from a ſenſe of duty to our Sovereign, and of eſteem for our Mother Country. We know and have felt the benefits of a ſubordinate connexion with her. We neither are ſo ſtupid as to be ignorant of them, nor ſo unjuſt as to deny them. We have alſo experienced the pleaſures of gratitude and love, as well as advantages from that connexion. The impreſſions are not yet eraſed. We conſider her circumſtances with tender concern. We have not been wanting, when conſtitutionally called upon, to aſſiſt her to the utmoſt of our abilities; inſomuch that ſhe has judged it reaſonable to make us recompences for our overſtrained exertions: And we now think we ought to contribute more than we do to the alleviation of her burthens.

Whatever may be ſaid of theſe propoſals on either ſide of the *Atlantic*, this is not a time either for timidity or raſhneſs. We perfectly know that the great cauſe, now agitated, is to be conducted to a happy concluſion, only by that well tempered compoſition of Councils, which firmneſs, prudence, loyalty to our Sovereign, reſpect to our Parent State, and affection to our native country, united muſt form.

By ſuch a compact, *Great-Britain* will ſecure every benefit that the Parliamentary wiſdom of ages has thought proper to attach to her. *From her alone* we ſhall continue to receive manufactures. *To her alone* we ſhall continue to carry the *vaſt multitude of enumerated articles* of commerce, the exportation of which her policy has thought fit to *confine to herſelf*. *With ſuch parts of the world only*, as ſhe has appointed us to deal, we ſhall continue to deal; and *ſuch commodities only*, as ſhe has permitted us to bring from them, we ſhall continue to bring. The *executive* and *controuling* powers of the Crown will retain their preſent full force and operation We ſhall contentedly labour for her, as affectionate *friends*, in time of tranquility, and chearfully ſpend for her, as dutiful *children*, our treaſure and our blood in time of war. She

* 1 Blackſtone 237. § Ibid. 270.

will receive a *certain income* from us, without the trouble or expence of collecting it—without being conſtantly diſturbed by complaints of grievances, which ſhe cannot juſtify, and will not redreſs. In caſe of war, or any emergency of diſtreſs to her, we ſhall alſo be ready and willing to contribute all aids within our power: And we ſolemnly declare, that on ſuch occaſions, if we or our poſterity ſhall refuſe, neglect or decline thus to contribute, it will be a mean and manifeſt violation of a plain duty, and a weak and wicked deſertion of the true intereſts of this province, which ever have been and muſt be bound up in the proſperity of our Mother country. Our union, founded on mutual compacts and mutual benefits, will be indiſſoluble, at leaſt more firm, than an union perpetually diſturbed by diſputed rights, and retorted injuries.

SECONDLY. If all the terms above-mentioned cannot be obtained, it is our opinion, that the meaſures adopted by the Congreſs for our relief ſhould *never* be *relinquiſhed* or *intermitted*, until *thoſe* relating to the troops,—internal legiſlation,—impoſition of taxes or duties hereafter,—the 35th of Henry the 8th. Chapter the 2d.—the extenſion of Admiralty Courts—the port of *Boſton* and the province of *Maſſachuſetts-Bay* are obtained. Every modification or qualification of *theſe* points, in our judgment, ſhould be inadmiſſible. To obtain them, we think it may be prudent to ſettle ſome revenue as above-mentioned, and to ſatisfy the *Eaſt-India* Company.

THIRDLY. If neither of theſe plans ſhould be agreed to in Congreſs, but ſome other of a ſimilar nature ſhall be framed, though on the terms of a revenue, and ſatisfaction to the *Eaſt-India* Company, and though it ſhall be agreed by the Congreſs to admit no modification or qualification in the terms they ſhall inſiſt on, we deſire your Deputies may be inſtructed to concur with the other Deputies in it; and we will accede to, and carry it into execution as far as we can.

FOURTHLY. As to the regulation of trade—we are of opinion, that by making ſome few amendments, the commerce of the Colonies might be ſettled on a firm eſtabliſhment, advantageous to *Great-Britain* and them, requiring and ſubject to no future alterations, without mutual conſent. We deſire to have this point conſidered by the Congreſs, and ſuch meaſures taken, as they may judge proper.

In order to obtain redreſs of our common grievances, we obſerve a general inclination among the Colonies of entering into agreements of non-importation and non-exportation. We are fully convinced that ſuch agreements would with-hold very large ſupplies from *Great-Britain*, and no words can deſcribe our contempt and abhorrence of thoſe Coloniſts, if any ſuch there are, who, from a ſordid and ill-judged attachment to their own immediate profit, would purſue that, to the injury of their country, in this great ſtruggle for all the bleſſings of liberty. It would appear to us a moſt waſteful frugality, that would loſe every important poſſeſſion by too ſtrict an attention to ſmall things, and loſe alſo even theſe at the laſt. For our part, we will chearfully make any ſacrifice, when neceſſary, to preſerve the freedom of our county. But other conſiderations have weight with us. We wiſh every mark of reſpect to be paid to his Majeſty's adminiſtration. We have been taught from our youth to entertain tender and brotherly affections for our fellow-ſubjects at home. The interruption of our commerce muſt diſtreſs great numbers of them. This we earneſtly deſire to avoid. We therefore requeſt, that the Deputies you ſhall appoint may be inſtructed to exert themſelves at the Congreſs, to induce the members of it to conſent to make a full and preciſe ſtate of grievances, and a decent yet firm claim of redreſs, and to wait the event, before any other ſtep is taken. It is our opinion, that perſons ſhould be appointed and ſent home to preſent this ſtate and claim, at the court of *Great-Britain*.

If the Congreſs ſhall chooſe to form agreements of non-importation and non-exportation immediately, we deſire the Deputies from this province will endeavour to have them ſo formed, as to be binding upon all, and that they may be PERMANENT, ſhould the public intereſt require it. They cannot be *efficacious*, unleſs they can be *permanent*; and it appears to us that there will be a danger of their being infringed, if they are not formed with great caution and deliberation. We have determined, in the preſent ſituation of public affairs, to conſent to a ſtoppage of our commerce with *Great-Britain* only; but in caſe any proceedings of the Parliament, of which notice ſhall be received on this continent, before or at the Congreſs, ſhall render it neceſſary, in the opinion of the Congreſs, to take further ſteps, the inhabitants of this province will adopt ſuch ſteps, and do all in their power to carry them into execution.

This extenſive power we commit to the Congreſs, for the ſake of preſerving that unanimity of counſel and conduct, that alone can work out the ſalvation of theſe Colonies, with a ſtrong hope and truſt that they will not draw this province into any meaſures judged by us, who muſt be better acquainted with its ſtate than ſtrangers, highly inexpedient. Of this kind we know any other ſtoppage of trade, but of that with *Great-Britain*, will be. Even this ſtep we ſhould be extremely afflicted to ſee taken by the Congreſs, before the other mode above pointed out is tried. But ſhould it be taken, we apprehend, that a plan of reſtrictions may be ſo framed, agreeable to the reſpective circumſtances of the ſeveral Colonies, as to render *Great-Britain* ſenſible of the imprudence of her Counſels, and yet leave them a neceſſary commerce. And here it may not be improper to take notice, that if redreſs of our grievances cannot be wholly obtained, the extent or continuance of our reſtrictions may, in ſome ſort, be proportioned to the rights we are contending for, and the degree of relief afforded us: This mode will render our *oppoſition* as *perpetual* as our *oppreſſion*, and will be A CONTINUAL CLAIM AND ASSERTION OF OUR RIGHTS. We cannot expreſs the anxiety, with which we wiſh the conſideration of theſe points to be recommended to you. We are perſuaded, that if theſe Colonies fail of unanimity or prudence in forming their reſolutions, or of fidelity in obſerving them, the oppoſition by non-importation and non-exportation agreements will be ineffectual; and then we ſhall have only the alternative of a more dangerous contention, or of a tame ſubmiſſion.

Upon the whole, we ſhall repoſe the higheſt confidence in the wiſdom and integrity of the enſuing Congreſs: And though we have, for the ſatisfaction of the good people of this province, who have choſen us for this expreſs purpoſe, offered to you ſuch inſtructions, as have appeared expedient to us, yet it is not our meaning, that by theſe or by any you may think proper to give them, the Deputies appointed by you ſhould be reſtrained from agreeing to any meaſures, that ſhall be approved by the Congreſs. We ſhould be glad the Deputies choſen by you could, by their influence, procure our opinions hereby communicated to you to be as nearly adhered to, as may be poſſible: But to avoid difficulties, we deſire that they may be inſtructed by you, to agree to any meaſures that ſhall be approved by the Congreſs; the inhabitants of this province having reſolved to adopt and carry them into execution.

Laſtly—We deſire the deputies from this province may endeavour to procure an adjournment of the Congreſs, to ſuch a day as they ſhall judge proper, and the appointment of a ſtanding Committee.

Agreed, that John Dickinſon, Joſeph Read, and Charles Thomſon, be a Committee to write to the neighbouring Colonies, and communicate to them the reſolves and inſtructions.

Agreed, that the Committee for the city and county of Philadelphia, or any fifteen of them, be a Committee of Correſpondence for the general Committee of this province.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, *Clk. of the Com.*

NEW-YORK, July 21.

Tueſday there was a meeting of the citizens at the Coffee-houſe, purſuant to an advertiſement, deſiring them to aſſemble on that day, for the purpoſe of auditing the reſolves, which had been prepared by the Committee of Correſpondence, and alſo reſpecting the nomination of Delegates to the Grand Congreſs; but as many of the citizens, together with the Gentlemen of the ſaid Committee, are not ſatisfied with the proceedings of the perſons aſſembled on that occaſion, the Committee met in the evening, and directed the Printer to publiſh the following.

Committee-Chamber, July 19, 1774.

Proceedings of the Committee of Correſpondence.

THE Reſolves propoſed by this board to the inhabitants of this city, having been publiſhed and diſperſed through the town ſeveral days previous to this meeting, and every perſon thereby furniſhed with an opportunity of conſidering them with due deliberation: And as only a ſmall proportion of the citizens attended the Meeting at the Coffee-Houſe to ſignify their ſenſe of the ſame, and the ſentiments of the majority ſtill remaining uncertain; therefore, to remove all doubts and uneaſineſs on that head, it is ordered that certain amendments be made to the ſaid reſolves, and that two or more perſons be appointed in each ward to take the ſenſe of the freeholders, freemen, and ſuch others who *pay taxes*, reſpecting the ſaid reſolutions ſo amended; as alſo of the Delegates nominated by this Committee to attend the Congreſs.—But in the mean time, although the ſaid reſolves cannot with certainty be ſaid to correſpond with the ſentiments of the major part of the citizens, though in all probability they do, yet, as they contain *our* ſentiments, it is further ordered, they be immediately publiſhed as ſuch; leaving thoſe who may diſſent from us, to declare their opinions in ſuch other phraſes or modes of expreſſion, as they ſhall think proper.

1. *Reſolved*, That his moſt ſacred Majeſty GEORGE the Third, King of Great-Britain, is our liege, lawful and rightful Sovereign, and that it is our indiſpenſible duty to the utmoſt of our power, by all conſtitutional means, to maintain and ſupport his crown and dignity. That it is our great happineſs and glory to have been born Britiſh ſubjects; and that we wiſh nothing more ardently than to live and die ſuch. That we are one people, connected by the ſtrongeſt ties of affection, duty and intereſt, and that we lament as the greateſt misfortune, every occurrence which has the leaſt tendency to alienate or diſturb that mutual harmony and confidence, which, if properly cultivated, could not fail rendering the Britiſh empire the admiration and envy of all the world. That we therefore view with inexpreſſible concern and grief, ſome late acts of the Britiſh Parliament, claiming rights and exerciſing powers which we humbly conceive are replete with deſtruction, and may be attended with the moſt fatal conſequences to the colonies and their parent ſtate.

2. *Reſolved*, That all acts of the Britiſh Parliament, impoſing taxes on the Colonies, are unjuſt and unconſtitutional, and particularly that the act for blocking up the port of Boſton is, in the higheſt degree, arbitrary in its principles, oppreſſive in its operation, unparalleled in its rigour, indefinite in its exactions, and ſubverſive of every idea of Britiſh liberty; and therefore juſtly to be abhorred and deteſted by all good men.

3. *Reſolved*, That the deſtruction of the tea at Boſton was not the only motive for bringing ſuch unexampled diſtreſs on that people, becauſe the alternative of ſuffering it, or paying for the tea, had otherwiſe been left in their option; but we truly lament that the enforcing the right or taxation over the Colonies ſeems to have been the main deſign of the ſaid act of Parliament.

4. *Reſolved*, That vengeance, ſeparately directed, has a more dangerous tendency, and is more deſtructive of the liberties of America, than conjunctively; and that therefore it is the indiſpenſible duty of all the Colonies, according to their different circumſtances, to afford every reaſonable aſſiſtance to a ſiſter colony in diſtreſs; eſpecially when that diſtreſs is evidently calculated to intimidate others from contributing what may be in their power, to procure the deſired relief.

5. *Reſolved*, That the propoſed Congreſs of Delegates from the different Colonies to conſult on the mode of procuring relief from our difficulties, is the moſt prudent meaſure that could have been deviſed at this alarming criſis.

6. *Reſolved*, That as the wiſdom of the Colonies will, in all probability, be collected at the propoſed Congreſs, it would be premature in any Colony to anticipate their conduct, by reſolving what ought to be done; but that it ſhould be left to their joint councils, to determine on the mode which ſhall appear moſt ſalutary and effectual to anſwer the good purpoſes for which they are convened.

7. *Reſolved*, That nothing leſs than dire neceſſity can juſtify, or ought to induce the Colonies to unite in any meaſure, that might materially injure our brethren the manufacturers, traders and merchants in Great-Britain: But that the preſervation of our ineſtimable rights and liberties, as enjoyed and exerciſed, and handed down to us by our anceſtors, ought to ſupercede all other conſiderations; and that therefore we doubt not the cool, diſpaſſionate people of England, whoſe friendſhip on former occaſions we have experienced, will, on mature conſideration not only applaud our motives, but co-operate with us in all conſtitutional meaſures, for carrying theſe our virtuous reſolutions into execution, in order to obtain the deſired and juſt redreſs of our grievances.

8. *Reſolved*, That if a non-importation agreement of goods from Great-Britain ſhould be adopted by the Congreſs, it ought to be *very general*, and *faithfully* adhered to; and that a non-importation, *partially* obſerved like the *laſt*, would anſwer no good purpoſe; but on the contrary, only ſerve to *expoſe* all the Colonies to further injuries.

9. *Reſolved therefore*, That the delegates to the Congreſs ought to be ſo choſen, or inſtructed, that they may "*be able not only to ſpeak the ſentiments, but to pledge* "*themſelves for the good conduct of the people of the Colo-*"*nies, they reſpectively repreſent.*"

10. *Reſolved*, That the tribute of our moſt grateful thanks is juſtly due to all the friends of the Colonies in Great-Britain, who are oppoſed to the ſevere meaſures now exerting againſt them; and particularly to thoſe illuſtrious patriots, who ſo ably diſtinguiſhed themſelves in both Houſes of Parliament in oppoſing laws, which, at the ſame time that they ſubvert the liberties of America, have a manifeſt tendency to injure thoſe of the mother country, and may eventually entirely overthrow their ONCE excellent conſtitution.

The following motion was made by Mr. Jay, and ſeconded by Mr. Laight,—That a Committee be appointed to take the diſtreſſes of the poor of the town of Boſton, and ways and means for their relief, into conſideration; and make their report with all convenient ſpeed.—Ordered, that Mr. Alſop, Mr. Jay, Mr. Curtenius, Mr. Laight, Mr. Duyckink, and Mr. Delancey, be a Committee for that purpoſe.

By order of the Committee,
ISAAC LOW, Chairman.

To the RESPECTABLE PUBLIC.

WE conceive the ſenſe of our fellow-citizens, relative to the Delegates to repreſent them at the propoſed Congreſs (notwithſtanding the proceedings of yeſterday at the Coffee-Houſe) remains ſo uncertain, that until the ſentiments of the town are aſcertained with greater preciſion, we can by no means conſider ourſelves, or any others, nominated as Delegates, duly choſen or authoriſed, to act in ſo honourable and important a ſtation.

JOHN ALSOP,
New-York, July 20, 1774. ISAAC LOW,
JOHN JAY.

To the RESPECTABLE PUBLIC.

CERTAIN Reſolves having been propoſed by the Committee of Correſpondence, to a number of Citizens aſſembled at the Coffee-Houſe yeſterday, and rejected; and inſtead of deſiring that amendments or additions might be made, or a new ſett drawn up by the ſaid Committee, more agreeable to their ſentiments, they proceeded to nominate a new Committee for the purpoſe, and appointed us the ſubſcribers on it; and being ſummoned this morning to attend their meeting, thought it incumbent on us to return the following anſwer.

GENTLEMEN,

WE have received your notice to attend the Committee appointed yeſterday to draw up Reſolves for this city. When we conſider that the appointment of this Committee was propoſed and carried, without any previous notice of ſuch deſign having been given to the inhabitants, and made no part of the buſineſs for which they were requeſted to aſſemble, we think our election too irregular to aſſume any authority in conſequence of it to draw Reſolves for the town; eſpecially as the nomination of this Committee ſeems to caſt an invidious reflection on the Committee of Correſpondence, and manifeſtly tends to divide the Citizens into factions and parties, at a time when they ſhould be diſtinguiſhed by concord and unanimity.—Beſides, we conceive our attendance could anſwer no purpoſe, nor afford you any aſſiſtance; the Reſolves read yeſterday, with a few amendments, contain our ſentiments; as ſuch they will be publiſhed, and (ſome ſeemingly exceptionable parts being omitted) offered to the conſideration of the public.

We are, Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient Servants,
ISAAC LOW,
New-York, July 20, 1774. HENRY REMSEN,
JOHN MOORE,
JOHN JAY.

To the Gentlemen of the Committee at Mr. Doran's.

An Abſtract of a Bill, entituled, "*An Act for making more effectual Proviſion for the Government of the Province of* Quebec, *in North-America.*"

THE preamble recites the ceſſion of the ſeveral countries and dependencies of the province of Canada, as deſcribed by the definitive treaty of peace, ſigned at Paris on the 10th of February, 1764; and after aſcertaining its boundaries reſpecting its ſituation, as joining the other Britiſh provinces in North-America, proceeds to annex all the neighbouring countries and diſtricts, not already deſcribed to be within the limits of ſome other province, or already annexed to the government of Newfoundland, during his Majeſty's pleaſure.

It next proceeds to ſtate, that the inhabitants, at the time of ſaid ceſſion, amounted to one hundred thouſand perſons, profeſſing the Romiſh religion; and that the powers and authorities hitherto granted and given to the Governor and Civil Officers, have been found inapplicable to the ſtate and circumſtances of the ſaid province, the ſaid powers, and every authority whatſoever, derived or exerciſed under them, are, and ſhall after day, be revoked, annulled, and made void.

It is declared, by the firſt clauſe, that all his Majeſty's ſubjects, profeſſing the Romiſh religion, as deſcribed at the conqueſt thereof, may have, hold and enjoy, the free exerciſe of the ſame, ſubject to the King's ſupremacy, provided that nothing ſhall be conſtrued to extend to diſable his Majeſty from making proviſion for the ſupport of a Proteſtant Clergy within the ſaid province.

It is enacted, that his Majeſty's Canadian ſubjects ſhall enjoy their property and poſſeſſions, with all uſages and cuſtoms, and all other their civil rights, without any impediment whatever; and that in all controverſies relative to the ſame, his Majeſty's ſubjects, whether Canadian or Engliſh, reſort ſhall be had to the laws of Canada, and not to the laws of England, for the deciſion of the ſame.

It then recites the excellence and lenity of the criminal law of England, and ordains, that it ſhall prevail in every inſtance and mode of trial and criminal proſecution whatever, to the excluſion of any law of the province, previous to the year 1774—ſubject to ſuch alterations and amendments, as the Governor and Legiſlative Councils ſhall cauſe to be made therein.

It next recites, that as it is at preſent inexpedient to call an Aſſembly, be it therefore enacted, that it may be lawful for his Majeſty, his heirs or ſucceſſors, by warrant under his or her ſign-manual, to appoint a Council, not exceeding twenty-three, nor leſs than ſeventeen, who ſhall have power and authority to make ordinances for the peace and welfare of ſaid province, with the conſent of his Majeſty's Governor, or, in his abſence, the Lieut. Governor, or Commander in Chief for the time being.

The two latter clauſes confine the meeting and debating of the ſaid Legiſlative Council to certain ſtated times, and reſerves to his Majeſty the appointing of ſuch, of criminal, civil, and eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction, as his Majeſty ſhall think neceſſary and proper for the circumſtances of the ſaid province.

A JOURNEYMAN PRINTER will meet with EMPLOYMENT for a conſiderable Time, by applying to STEWART HERBERT, Printer, in Lancaſter.